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France, Britain Pledge to Work Closely Together

LONDON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—France and Britain, in a new show of solidarity, agreed today to act in close harmony on as wide a range of subjects as possible.

This declaration of intent came from official sources after French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann paid a 90-minute call on Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and European Affairs Minister George Thomson.

Mr. Schumann then went to a working lunch at 10 Downing Street with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, passing on the way to assure reporters that this morning's meeting had been positive, cordial and useful.

In a radio interview, Mr. Schumann asserted that "French policy in the Mediterranean, in particular in the Libyan policy, is very well understood in London." United Press International reported, "It is much better understood there than in some other capitals, and was not a cause of disagreement at any point of my conversations."

Key Ministers Attend

Showing the high importance British attaches to these talks, Mr. Wilson called in his key ministers to attend the lunch with Mr. Schumann. They were, besides Mr. Stewart, Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins, Defense Minister Denis Healey and Technology Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

At the earlier session, Mr. Schumann and the British ministers discussed such topics as arms sales to Libya, the traditional period for adaptation to Common Market regulations in the event of British entry, the Middle East situation, and what course the two countries should follow on Nigeria.

They also discussed the role and position of the European Parliament, informed sources said. The talks were described as very warm and extremely pleasant. Less than a year ago, such a statement of Anglo-French relations would have seemed inconceivable.

Difficulties Still Remain

At that time, Anglo-French diplomatic contacts were extremely limited. Today the new atmosphere obviously exceeded the highest British hopes, though both sides acknowledged that fundamental difficulties remain to be tackled.

There was no indication, for instance, that France intends to rejoin the Western European Union Council, which links Britain with the Common Market countries.

France has boycotted the W.U. Council meetings since last February, following a dispute over procedures for calling meetings.

Nigeria Accord Reported

On Nigeria, the ministers were said to have found themselves in agreement on future needs there following the civil war.

Mr. Schumann repeated the reference he made in a speech last night to the desirability of a Channel tunnel linking Britain and France. He also referred again to the desirability of the two countries cooperating on a number of joint projects.

Observers were unanimous that Mr. Schumann's two-day visit—the first by a French foreign minister since July, 1966—can be seen as an important new phase in the developing reconciliation between the two countries.

The chancellor reiterated his week-old recommendation that, after 20 years of hostility, the two Germanys should begin their approach to each other without a fixed agenda.

Last Monday at an international press conference in East Berlin, Walter Ulbricht, the chief of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet Task Force Veers Off Britain

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—British Navy ships and planes today shadowed a missile-armed Soviet task force that at one stage seemed to be heading through the English Channel.

Three days ago the three Soviet ships sailed out of the Mediterranean and headed north, naval officers said, but on reaching the western approaches to the channel they suddenly changed course and headed back south.

They were identified as the 18,000-ton helicopter carrier Moskva and two Kashin-class destroyers, each about 5,000 tons.

Soviet warships rarely use the English Channel, though under international law they are free to do so. When they do, they are kept under close watch as a normal British and NATO activity.



AID FOR INJURED—An Israeli medic gives first aid to a captured Egyptian soldier on the island of Shadwan, according to the Israeli sources who released pictures yesterday of the assault on the island fortress.

Student Riots Renewed in Turin, Milan

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP).—Student violence broke out anew in two of Italy's major cities today, and public transport strikes stranded commuters and jammed traffic in Rome and Milan.

A police official and 15 students were hurt in a battle in front of the University of Turin.

Leftist and rightist students clashed with iron bars, chains and wooden clubs. Police, trying to keep the two factions apart, were caught in the middle.

The melee began when 800 leftist students tried to keep rightists from attending a student assembly. Another battle raged for an hour in front of Cardinal High School in Milan, where 55 police and 22 civilians were injured in serious rioting Wednesday night.

That disorder followed a student demonstration against alleged police repression.

Three Students Hurt

Three students were hurt in today's fighting between leftists and members of a pro-Fascist youth movement who picketed the school in protest against manhandling of one of their members at a student rally.

The transport strikes for the second time this week in Rome and Milan were part of a staggered series of walkouts of bus, streetcar and suburban train workers throughout the nation.

They are demanding higher pay in new contracts to replace those which expired ten months ago.

During the Milan strike workers marched through downtown streets in a parade led by red-banded members of their unions. The guards chased away a group of pro-Chinese Communist extremists with red banners who tried to elbow their way into the march.

Police stayed out of the way to avoid any provocation. There was no disorder.

In Rome, traffic snarled badly as thousands of employees, who usually ride the buses came to work in cars. Many commuters from the fringes of the city stayed home.

Vatican Paper Against Women in Priesthood

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Vatican daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, today published an article saying that women could not be ordained Roman Catholic priests.

The article said the main reason is that priests are "other Christs" and Christ was a man. It obviously was meant to answer rising speculation in liberal Catholic circles about a female priesthood.

The front-page article said: "Jesus did not call women to the ministry, did not pass on to women the mission which he received from God the Father. It's a fact and we can do nothing else but recognize it."

As Republicans Cheer Speech

Nixon's 'Lack of Specifics' Is Deplored by Democrats

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Congress reacted predictably to President Nixon's first State of the Union message. Republicans cheered what they considered an eloquent and sensible statement of priorities. Democrats noted the lack of specifics and eyed suspiciously the President's attempt to pre-empt the anti-pollution issue.

Several senior Senate Democrats privately called it a good political performance that would be hard to criticize, but the opposition always tries and this is an election year.

Ernest H. Humphrey, the Democrats' titular leader and chairman of the Democratic Policy Council, called the work "impressive" but expressed concern at the "lack of specifics."

"The words must be measured," said Mr. Humphrey, against Mr. Nixon's threat to veto the \$1.7 billion Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Department appropriations bill and the most inflationary period since the Korean war.

"The nation needs more than general conversation," said Mr. Humphrey. "The nation needs progressive leadership in these vital areas."

Congressional Democrats who have been working for years to fight water pollution reserved judgment on the President's words until they see exactly what he proposes.

Richard S. Muskie, Senate leader in this field, said, "It is always reassuring to have a President make a commitment to give emphasis to environmental quality. Those of us who have fought the battle for many years appreciate that kind of support from the White House. But the specifics leave me in some doubt as to exactly what he proposes."

Sen. Muskie, D., Maine, raised questions such as whether the President's proposed \$10 billion clean-water program covered the total cost or the federal share only. He estimates it could cost \$25 billion over five years to adequately treat municipal wastes, and that much more to clean up industrial pollution.

Sen. Muskie was also concerned as to whether the President proposed to continue the federal grant approach or switch to a build-now pay-later program of helping pay off municipal bond issues. Sen. Muskie said the latter approach, advocated by Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel, won't work because the cities can't afford it.

Rep. John Blatnik, D., Minn., Sen. Muskie's opposite number in the House, issued a similar statement.

'Ask Nixon, He Announced It'

Lagos Claims It Doesn't Know Of U.S. Aid, Doesn't Need It

LAGOS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Nigeria indicated today that it knew nothing about and did not need large-scale American aid for starving and high-protein food for the refugees at the request of the Nigerian government.

President Nixon announced yesterday that the United States would send six transport planes and 40,000 tons of high-protein food for the refugees at the request of the Nigerian government.

However, the Nigerian relief coordinator, Alison Ayida, said today he knew nothing about any such request for U.S. aid.

"You'd better ask Nixon about that," he said. "He announced it. We didn't."

The U.S. Embassy in Lagos at first said that only one shipment of 30 trucks and 50 jeeps had been requested by the federal government. Later, it announced that two transport planes arrived in Lagos from Conakry, Dahomey, this afternoon and that two more were on their way.

Medical Supplies

The embassy said one C-97 transport carried 35 jeeps and a large amount of medical supplies, including intravenous fluids for children suffering from malnutrition and related diseases.

A second transport plane arrived with protein-rich stockfish and part of a mobile hospital containing 200 beds.

Meanwhile, a Lagos newspaper published an editorial sharply criticizing speeches by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and said: "It is not easy to understand why Rogers wants to be in a country he saw no good in and spoke so full of recently."

The newspaper quoted statements made by Mr. Rogers before the abrupt end of the war nearly two weeks ago, in which the American secretary said he deplored that mass starvation should be used as a means of warfare.

"Now the war is over, the country reunited and Rogers wants to visit this country," the editorial said. "No sir, Rogers is not welcome."

Mr. Rogers is scheduled to start a nine-nation African tour, including Nigeria, on Feb. 7.

Welcome Promised

In Washington, the State Department said today the Nigerian government has promised that Mr. Rogers will be welcomed in Lagos when he visits Africa.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria William Trueheart had conferred with Nigerian officials after the critical editorial appeared.

The Nigerians also expressed regret over the editorial and assured Mr. Trueheart it did not reflect Nigerian government policy, Mr. McCloskey said.

In another development, a Canadian general said there were reports of white nurses being raped by victorious federal army troops and that he had seen 100 tribesmen as "fat as pigs" in some conquered villages of what was once Biafra.

Brig. Gen. John Drewry, a Canadian general, said he was not sure if the reports were true or not.

He said that while the stocky, bearded general would be free to move about the territory of the country as he pleased, the world press should "respect his retreat."

Gen. Ojukwu recently made a declaration largely publicized by all wire services. He will henceforth abstain from any political statement in the Ivory Coast," the statement said. It referred to a 1,800-word final appeal in which Gen. Ojukwu urged the world on Jan. 15 to save his people from "complete annihilation" by the Nigerians.

The statement did not specify from which country Gen. Ojukwu had arrived. Unofficial reports had variously claimed that his first hideout was Zambia or Portugal.

The statement remarked that Mr. Houphouet-Boigny had declared during a visit in Yaounde, Cameroun, on Jan. 12 that the Ivory Coast would never allow a Biafran government-in-exile to set up its headquarters on its territory, and that "the Ivory Coast will never serve as a base for subversion against anyone."

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Israelis Leave Island After 32-Hour Siege

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Israeli paratroopers today evacuated the Egyptian Red Sea island fortress of Shadwan, returning home with scores of prisoners and captured military gear, Israeli military spokesmen said.

The Israelis pulled out of the island at 5 p.m. after being on Shadwan for 32 hours and in command for 23 of them, the spokesmen said.

The Cairo radio tonight interrupted its normal program to announce that the Israeli invaders of the strategic radar island had been repulsed by the Egyptians.

The Cairo announcement said: "Reports from our armed forces on the island of Shadwan indicated that the Israeli troops began withdrawing from the island due to the brave resistance put up by our troops and the inability of the Israeli forces to maintain their occupation of these parts of the island where they had landed."

The Israelis claimed to have killed an estimated 70 Egyptians, including 40 crewmen of two torpedo boats, and to have taken 62 prisoners.

(Egyptian warplanes bombed El Arish, in the Israeli-occupied Sinai Desert, tonight, injuring an Arab woman and child, the military command announced in Tel Aviv, the Associated Press reported.)

[The planes hit at 11:40 p.m., causing damage to buildings in the oasis town just south of the Gaza Strip, a spokesman said.]

[Further details of the raid were not immediately available, nor was any reason given for an Egyptian raid on a town mainly occupied by Egyptians.]

[The planes, however, could have been aiming at Israeli military personnel and installations in El Arish, known as the capital of the Sinai.]

3 Killed, 6 Wounded

During their first three hours of occupation of Shadwan, the Israelis said, they lost three men killed and six wounded, two seriously.

The paratroopers went home "after destroying the Egyptian Army installation there and evacuating the military equipment on the island," the spokesman said.

"The Israeli paratroopers seized the coral island—which guards the southern entrance to the Gulf of Suez—in three hours, taking the Egyptian survivors prisoner in mopping-up operations that lasted almost 24 hours."

The Israelis came home with the British-made Decca marine-surveillance radar station the Egyptians had used to monitor all sea movements in the strategic northern Red Sea, the spokesman said.

"Two Egyptian torpedo boats (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Brown Reports To Wilson on Mideast Trip

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Former Foreign Secretary George Brown met with Prime Minister Harold Wilson today and reported on his turbulent Middle East tour.

Mr. Brown returned to England Monday from a trip in which he made headlines by reportedly getting into a row with guests at a dinner party at the home of Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

When Mr. Brown said he wanted to report to Mr. Wilson and Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, both said earlier this week they were too busy to see him before their Washington trip to see President Nixon next week. But Mr. Wilson changed his mind.

Some Reportedly Fied

Some of the officers punished, it was reported, had fled the radar site where the Israeli commandos landed. Others from a nearby regiment that failed to intervene while the Israelis occupied the radar station.

[Mohammed Hassanien Helikal, editor of the semi-official "Ain" newspaper Al Ahrar, confirmed today that Israel had captured a Soviet-made radar station in a strike into Egypt's gulf coast last December, United Press International reported.]

[Mr. Helikal, a close confidant of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, wrote in his weekly column: "Those responsible for this great error, or this great crime, have received the maximum punishment allowed by military law."

[However, he underrated the value of the Israeli capture, stating that the station was not, in fact, a modern one. "Moreover, Israel already had a similar station captured in Sinai during the 1967 war," he said.]

Egyptian civilians have been little affected by the warfare thus far outside the Suez Canal zone, but Israel's extension of air strikes to targets in the vicinity of Cairo has aroused apprehension in the leadership about morale.

No Casualty Reports

Casualties from the air raids on army bases are reported to be in the hundreds, but the Egyptian press and radio give no information. The newly appointed Vice-President of the U.A.R., Anwar el-Sadat, warned this week that the Israelis likely would intensify attacks in and near civilian areas in an effort "to raise panic on the home front."

Attending to the inactivity of the country's air force against raiding planes, Mr. Sadat said preparations were under way to put up new defenses against Israeli aircraft. The vice-president, addressing a rally in the Middle Nile town of Asyut, did not explain what these preparations were.

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Hijacker Re-Arrested In Lebanon

2 New Charges Laid To Frenchman Belon

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Lebanese authorities re-arrested hijacker Christian Belon today and brought two fresh charges against him.

Police escorted the 26-year-old Frenchman back to prison at Baabjak, near Beirut.

Belon told his Lebanese lawyer, Abdel Khalaf: "I will accept any decision which is suitable to the interests of Lebanon and which will not injure France."

One of the new charges—restricting public freedom—comes into the more serious "criminal" category of Lebanon's two categories of offenses and carries a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment.

Belon hijacked a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 with 21 persons aboard from Paris to Beirut Jan. 9 to protest Israeli action against Lebanon. He used two revolvers and a rifle in the hijack, the purpose of which he said was to demonstrate his love for Lebanon.

The other new charge against Belon today came in the less serious "civil" category of offenses. It was that he "caused damage to the property of others in his personal interest."

Legal sources said Belon replied: "I did not shoot for personal reasons. It was in the interests of the people of Palestine."

11 Shots Fired

Belon was reported to have fired a shot in the plane when it landed at Rome for refueling. After it taxied to a halt in Beirut, he pumped ten rounds into its instrument panel.

Belon already faces two civil-category charges—carrying unlicensed weapons and using them to threaten—on which he was free on 25 Lebanese pounds (\$8) bail from Jan. 14 until today.

The Lebanese official attitude hardened after public criticism of their red-carpet treatment and concern over air safety.

Originally feted as a public hero, the young Frenchman went sight-seeing and dining after his release. He stayed a weekend at the home of Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt as his personal guest and as ex-prime minister, Abdullah Youssef, urged that he be given a medal for the hijacking.

Harassment Stepped Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist state, indicated he also was prepared for talks with an open agenda, but he and his press organs, including the ADN, insisted at the same time that the point at which to start was "international legal recognition" in the form of a Bonn-East Berlin treaty.

In his letter, Mr. Brandt said he had appointed a cabinet minister, Egon Franke, as his negotiator, adding that West Germany was "ready at any time to begin negotiations."

This appointment is also destined to draw opposition from the Communists. Mr. Franke, 58, the Minister for Inner-German Relations—a post already assumed by Mr. Ulbricht as an expression of the West German government's continuing "presumption of sole representation" of the German people.

At his Monday press conference, Mr. Ulbricht described Mr. Franke as "possibly competent in the West German government for relations between North-Rhine Westphalia and Lower Saxony"—both states of West Germany—implying that he would not accept the minister for Inner-German Relations as a discussion partner.

An East German spokesman pointed out to a Western newspaper that Mr. Ulbricht was expressing his own Foreign Minister, Otto Winzer, as his main negotiator for dealings with West Germany and expected Mr. Brandt to designate his own Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, for the Bonn side.

The East German said these designations were an expression of Mr. Ulbricht's demand for "full international legal recognition" in diplomatic form.

2 Bonn Starfighters Collide, One Pilot Dies

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two West German F-104G Starfighter jet fighters collided in the air yesterday and crashed, the Defense Ministry announced.

The accident at Lechfeld, in Bavaria, brought to 115 the number of Starfighters lost through crashes and accidents on the ground since West Germany started using them in 1961.

The ministry said both of the pilots in yesterday's collision ejected safely, but one later died of injuries sustained in the collision.

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CLEANING UP—A volunteer relief worker washes one of 500 refugee children housed in a no longer used maternity home in Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria. The children came from the former Biafran enclave and were reported to be badly in need of attention.

Count Von Rosen Says Press Saw Little of Biafra Misery

MALMOE, Sweden, Jan. 23 (AP)—Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen, the Swedish flying ace who organized the Biafran Air Force, told a news conference here today that newsmen have seen only part of the "great misery in Biafra."

"All the journalists have been ushered around by the winning Nigerians and they have not seen anywhere near the whole truth," Count von Rosen said. He returned to Sweden yesterday.

Commenting on air strikes by his Biafran air units against Nigerian oil installations, which caused an estimated \$100,000 worth of damage, he said, "Shell, the British government and the Nigerians would have liked to see me dead. But when you have seen children die in Biafra you don't desert the country."

Nigeria Cold To U.S. Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

member of the observer team invited by Nigeria to investigate charges of genocide, said he had "heard of some nurses who have been raped and are hiding in the bush afraid to come out."

However, he added, "rape is not so serious. What is more serious is ten rapes in the same place. We are here to investigate genocide."

Gen. Drewry further took exception to accounts by newsmen of starvation and illness among the conquered Biafrans.

"I've seen people as fat as pigs in some villages," he said.

Moscow Sends Doctors

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Tass reported from Lagos today that 17 Soviet doctors had arrived in Nigeria to aid in relief work.

The Soviet Union was Nigeria's largest supplier of military equipment in the civil war against Biafra. Until today, however, neither Soviet nor Nigerian officials had responded directly to questions of whether Moscow would contribute to relief efforts.

Nigeria has asked for medical help and transport to carry food to starving inhabitants of the former rebel territory.

4th Self-Burning Case In France in a Week

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A factory worker who soaked his clothes in gasoline and set them alight was in "desperate" condition in a hospital today.

He was the latest in a series of self-immolations in France in recent days.

Doctors battled to save his life as hundreds of persons jammed two churches in Lille, northern France, for the funerals of two teen-age students who burned themselves to death in separate suicides. A fourth case was that of a man recently released from a mental hospital who died of self-inflicted burns yesterday.

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Iraq to Send Guns to Arab Guerrillas

Arms Said to Have Belonged to Rebels

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Iraqi Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Haidar Takriti, said today that 3,000 machine guns and 650,000 rounds of ammunition had been seized from the "conspirators" who were reported to have attempted a coup against the regime in Baghdad last Tuesday night.

Gen. Takriti, who is on a four-day visit here at the invitation of the Lebanese government, said a plane-load of the arms would arrive here tomorrow and be turned over to the Palestinian guerrillas.

The proposal that the arms be given to the guerrillas was made Wednesday in a cable sent to President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq by Georges Habbash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the most militant of the guerrilla organizations.

50 More Face Trial

Gen. Takriti, in response to a question, refused to disclose the number of persons arrested in connection with the alleged coup attempt. Reliable reports from Baghdad, however, said that 50 more Iraqis would be tried by special three-man court-martial set up in connection with the plot.

Since the court began its hearings Wednesday, 41 military men and civilians have been executed. The last was a civilian who was convicted and hanged last night.

There were no further executions reported today. Informed sources said the court was taking the day, a Muslim holiday, off.

Gen. Takriti accused the United States of sponsoring and financing plots against Iraq and the Arab world as a whole.

He said the machine guns and the ammunition had been given to the plotters by Iran, which Iraq accuses of having acted in a "diplomatic" capacity between the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the alleged conspirators.

An Iraqi announcement claimed yesterday that the arms were actually manufactured at a factory in Israel, then brought to Iran for delivery to the Iraqi conspirators.

De Gaulle on Disc

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The memoirs of former President Charles de Gaulle during the second world war, his descriptions of Stalin, Hitler, Eisenhower and Churchill, have been put on a long-playing record, Hachette publishing house announced.

Israeli High Court Rules Child Of Non-Jew Mother Is Jew

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (AP)—Israel's Supreme Court today ruled five to four that the child of a Jewish father and a non-Jewish mother is still a Jew.

The verdict overturned a century-old tenet of Judaism—that the child takes the faith of the mother.

A bitter quarrel immediately broke out between the Jewish clergy and the Israeli state over a ruling that will affect Jewish communities throughout the world.

"Wherever They Are"

In essence, the court's verdict—after a year of deliberation—is that a person with at least one Jewish parent belongs to the mystical brotherhood of "Leum Hayehudi," even if he is an atheist.

Leum Hayehudi is a Hebrew term that loosely translated means "the Jewish people wherever they are."

The court ordered the government to register the children of an atheist Israeli Navy officer as Jewish, even though his wife is Christian and has never converted to Judaism.

Religious leaders warned the ruling would split the Jewish people.

Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim called on Israelis to reject the ruling, saying: "The Jewish people's nationhood is its religion."

Joint Church Aid Pulls Back Planes On Biafran Run

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Joint Church Aid, the international-relief organization, which flew more than 80,000 tons of food and medical supplies into beleaguered Biafra, said today that it is withdrawing its aircraft.

Reserve supplies were placed at the disposal of "agencies authorized to operate the relief program" in Nigeria.

Federal Nigerian authorities, alleging that Joint Church Aid operated its airlift illegally, have barred the organization from participating in the postwar relief program.

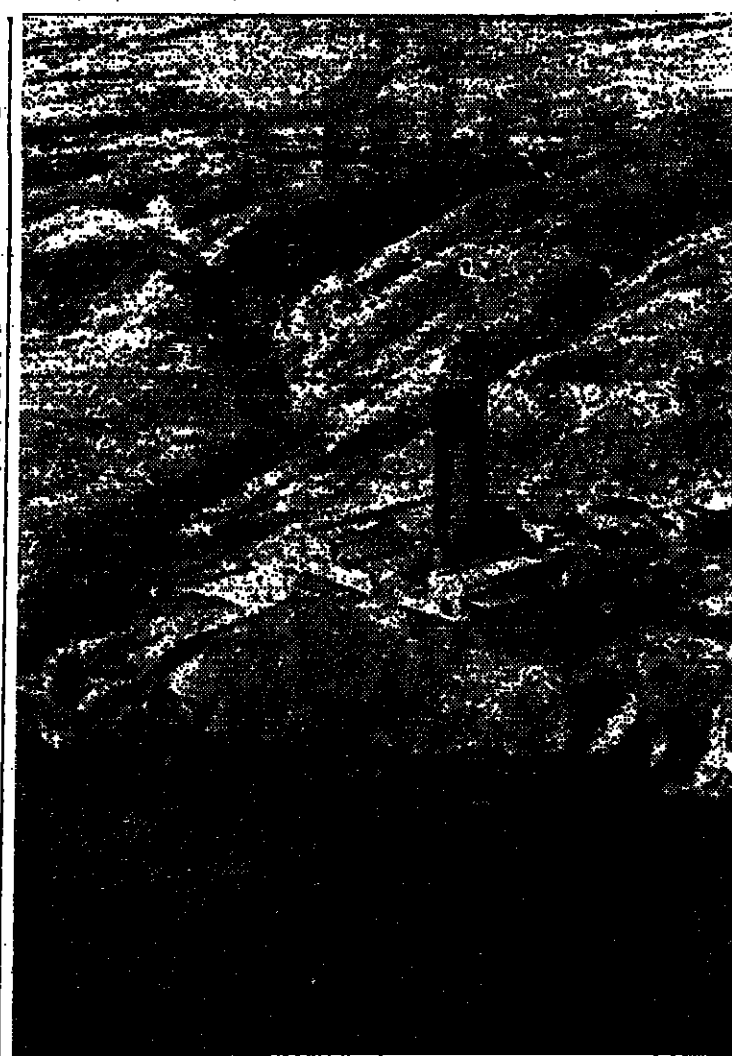
A Joint Church Aid spokesman said most of the 17 aircraft planes are still at the Portuguese island of Sao Tome, off the West African coast. He said it was assumed that the planes will be returned to the organizations in various countries, including the United States, Canada, Iceland, Norway and Denmark, that bought or chartered them.

Mr. Cichy was employed as a tourist guide for a French travel bureau. He was arrested in December, 1968, on a trip to Poland.

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ATTACKED ISLAND—Egyptian island fortress of Shadwan in the Gulf of Suez photographed by an Israeli plane during the airborne assault that began Thursday.

Israelis Evacuate Suez Island, Prisoners, Radar in Tow

(Continued from Page 1)

which tried to reinforce the Egyptian garrison were sunk by Israeli Air Force planes, a spokesman said. "Another Egyptian boat trying to reach the island was sunk by the fire of the force on the island."

In addition to those actions, the Egyptians staged one air attack on the Israeli forces at about midnight, which was carried out by one or two aircraft.

"No casualties were inflicted on the Israeli forces in this [air] attack," the spokesman said.

Israeli jets struck key Egyptian armaments close to Cairo while ground forces moved in to capture the island fortress.

Israeli military spokesmen said the jets attacked "military objectives" in the northern sector of the Suez Canal and army camps, about two and one-half miles north of Shadwan and three miles south of Suez in the southeast region of the delta.

Helwan is only about 12 miles south of Cairo and is reported to be the home of Egyptian rocket production and other armaments.

Earlier today, a report from Cairo said Egyptian warplanes had bombed the Israeli-held sections of Shadwan Island, killing at least 55 Israelis.

The Egyptians reported having shot down two of the attacking Israeli aircraft for the loss of one naval craft, and said all their aircraft returned to base safely.

The Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, who saw the raiders off and visited them on the island, greeted them on their return to a Sinai mainland base tonight.

"We have struck a severe blow to Egypt," Gen. Bar-Lev told newsmen. "We set them 32 hours. We showed they could do nothing to us. Whatever they did cost them dearly."

Gen. Bar-Lev dismissed the Egyptian air strikes as ineffectual: "Whenever a plane came he just dropped bombs and ran."

Shimon Peres, a United Press International television commentator at the scene, said helicopters whirled onto the southern tip of the former Egyptian stronghold every few minutes "like noisy big dragons."

Some loaded troops. Others picked up captured Egyptian weapons, including the radar station, and munitions in cargo slings. Then they whirled across the narrow Strait of Gubal to the mainland.

The merry-go-round went on until 5 p.m. on the day when the last helicopter left Shadwan, Mr. Peres said.

"The Egyptians made no attempt to attack the Israelis as they evacuated the island. There were no Egyptian planes or ships—just Israeli helicopters everywhere."

Mr. Peres heard no firing on Shadwan during the final hours he was there.

Egyptian Counter-Blows

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Egypt announced tonight that the defenders of Shadwan suffered about 80 casualties—killed, wounded and missing—in 36 hours of fierce resistance to Israeli raiders on the island.

A military spokesman said Israel's losses were estimated at more than 60 killed or wounded up to last night.

Egypt's casualties included civilians who maintained the Shadwan lighthouse.

The spokesman reported bitter fighting from trench to trench across Shadwan Island and a number of hand-to-hand encounters. By this morning all Israeli efforts

to dominate the island had failed, and the raiders began withdrawing despite an earlier announcement that they intended to stay on, the spokesman said.

Shadwan had only small naval and army garrisons at the time of the Israeli attack.

Describing the battle, the military spokesman said a large number of Israeli Skyhawks and Phantom jets bombed the island for four hours yesterday morning, then landed an estimated battalion of troops by helicopter in the northern part of the island.

Under heavy air cover, the raiders advanced to the south, calling on the Egyptians to surrender. Despite their losses, the defenders refused, and fighting followed from trench to trench.

In early afternoon, the Israelis halted their attack because of heavy losses, and the Israeli air force bombed Egyptian positions for an hour.

The Israeli force then advanced and recaptured a British-made naval radar, used to guide ships. The radar set had already been damaged by the Israeli aerial bombardment, the spokesman said.

Fierce fighting continued throughout yesterday, and this morning the Israelis began their withdrawal, having failed to dominate the island, the spokesman said.

Earlier, a military communiqué announced that Egyptian planes had hit back at the Israeli raiders, and also attacked Israeli positions east of the Suez Canal today.

In the Egyptian raids, fighter-bombers struck at Israeli artillery positions along the Suez Canal, and at Tel Sallam, deep in occupied Sinai.

Despite Heavy Involvement

No U.S. Pact to Defend Laos Senate Told in Secret Session

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—There is "no written or oral defense commitment to Laos" to back up the largely secret U.S. involvement in two kinds of wars in that nation, the Senate was told in closed session last month.

A heavily censored transcript of Senate debate on Dec. 15 about American activities in Laos was made public yesterday. The Senate went into executive session to discuss an amendment to prevent the use of defense funds to introduce U.S. ground troops into Laos or Thailand.

The transcript showed considerable dispute about U.S. activities in Laos and the implications of the limiting amendment, sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont. The amendment was passed afterward by a 72-71 roll-call vote.

The record confirms what the United States officially never has admitted: that the United States is heavily engaged in the war over Laos itself, as well as being engaged—which is officially admitted—in "interdiction" of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, used by North Vietnam to infiltrate into South Vietnam.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, said in the debate that "the present [U.S.] activities in the nature of aerial sorties over Laos are in violation of the (Geneva) accord" of 1962 on Laotian neutrality. That exchange was partly deleted by administration censors, along with many others.

The transcript transcript shows Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D., La., and Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., reporting that the pending defense bill included \$94 million support for the Royal Laotian Army. But that is only a portion of the cost involved. Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, previously had said the United States was supplying, arming, training and supporting an anti-Communist guerrilla army of 38,000 men in Laos.

The transcript shows Sen. Jacob K. Javits, N.Y., asking: "Are the local forces [in Laos] referred to American or indigenous forces?" Sen. Mansfield: "They are indigenous forces, both Thai and Laotian."

It was unclear if Sen. Mansfield was referring to Thai forces in Laos, or Thai indigenous forces. Thailand insists it has no troops fighting in Laos, but there have been frequent reports of some Thai military personnel in Laos.

At one point, the record shows, Sen. Mansfield said, "I did not subsidize the Laotians, they would not last for a fortnight" against pro-Communist troops.

Unofficially, American officials maintain that the United States gave military support to the anti-Communist forces in Laos only after the Communists first violated the Geneva accords. In the debate, Sen. Fulbright said there is nothing in international law to the effect "that if someone else violates the laws, you are also entitled to do it."

The United States repeatedly has said it has "no ground combat troops" in Laos. This distinction was made in disclosure about U.S. air, ground training or advisory activities.

In the Senate, a question about the number and function of U.S. military personnel in Laos produced this answer in the censored record:

"There are [deleted] U.S. military personnel stationed in Laos. These are either part of or attached to the attached staff [deleted]."

33d Suspect C In My Lai Plot

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Army today said more persons to the list of suspects in the investigation in connection with the My Lai massacre, killing the total to 33.

The new suspect has been charged and is a civilian, it said. There are now 19 soldiers and 14 men still in including four who have been charged, under indictment.

The Army said all the suspects but one were in Company March 16, 1968, when the U.S. soldiers shot up the South Vietnamese village. The other was with another unit in the area at the time, the Army said.

Bicycle Race Proves Vietnam Roads Fairly Safe

VINE LONG, Vietnam, Jan. 23 (AP)—A 15-day bicycle race, run to show things are back to normal on South Vietnam's highways, ended today with the contention only partly confirmed.

None of the cyclists fell victim to the Viet Cong. But one soldier helping protect them lost his life in a skirmish with the guerrillas. And twice the Viet Cong mined roads along the 290-mile course from Nha Trang to Vinh Long in the Mekong delta.

Watchful U.S. and South Vietnamese troops defused the mines before the cyclists arrived.

About 60 cyclists, or fewer than half the 155 starters, ended the Tour de Vietnam race. The others dropped out because of fatigue and other reasons. The winner was 37-year-old Bui Thang, a soldier with the Logistics Command.

The government had sponsored the race to prove President Nguyen Van Thieu's New Year's statement that one can drive safely from the demilitarized zone in the north to the southern tip of the country.

Habib Visiting U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Ambassador Fahmy Habib, acting head of the U.S. delegation to the Vietnam peace talks, arrived in Paris today for what he described as "routine consultation" with the State Department. He said he would return to Paris Wednesday.

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WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	36	Very d
ANKARA	14	34	Snow
BANGKOK	10	50	Very d
BEIRUT	12	50	Sunny
BELGRADE	12	34	Sunny
BERLIN	12	34	Very d
BOMBAY	12	34	Sunny
BUDAPEST	12	34	Cloudy
CAIRO	12	34	Sunny
CASABLANCA	12	34	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	12	34	Snow
COSTA D'AZUR	12	34	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	34	Overcast
GENOA	12	34	Overcast
FLORENCE	12	34	Sunny
FRANKFURT	12	34	Overcast
HAMBURG	12	34	Overcast
HELSINKI	12	34	Overcast
ISTANBUL	12	34	Very d
LAS PALMAS	12	34	Cloudy
LONDON	12	34	Very d
MADRID	12	34	Overcast
MILAN	12	34	Overcast
MONTREAL	12	34	Light s
MOSCOW	12	34	Foggy
MUNICH	12	34	Snow
NEW YORK	12	34	Snow
NICE	12	34	Sunny
OSLO	12	34	Rain
PARIS	12	34	Snow
PRAGUE	12	34	Snow
ROME	12	34	Overcast
SOFIA	12	34	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	12	34	Snow
TOKYO	12	34	Very d
VIENNA	12	34	Very d
WASHINGTON	12	34	Very d
ZURICH	12	34	Very d

U.S. Standard Time

U.S. Standard Time

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Senate Passes Major Nixon Crime Bill on Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—

Senate passed today one of the major crime bills urged by President Nixon, a measure to strengthen the government's power to fight the Mafia and underworld syndicates.

The bill, which passed by a 72-1 vote after the Senate rejected all amendments offered by the opposition, is expected to be signed by the President.

The bill, known as the Organized Crime Control Act, would give the Justice Department new powers to investigate and prosecute organized crime.

The bill also would allow the government to seize the assets of organized crime groups and to freeze the assets of individuals suspected of being involved in organized crime.

The bill would also give the government the power to deport individuals who are involved in organized crime and to deny them entry into the United States.

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Next Men to the Moon and Their Emblem

The three-man crew of Apollo-13 presented the flight's emblem to the press Thursday at Cape Kennedy. The astronauts are, from left, James A. Lovell Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. Represented in the emblem is the sun, the moon, and three horses which are pulling the sun chariot from earth to moon. The Latin phrase translates: "From the moon, knowledge." Apollo-13 is scheduled for launching April 11, reaching the moon for landing in the Fra Mauro area the 15th.

Scott Predicts Quick Confirmation

Senate Calm on Carswell's Racist Speech

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Senate accepted calmly yesterday the disclosure that Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell gave a racist speech 22 years ago during a Georgia political campaign.

No senator said the speech automatically disqualified Judge Carswell and many senators said they were prepared to accept the nominee's nationally televised renunciation of his 1948 endorsement of white supremacy.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, which opens confirmation hearings Tuesday, said that if the speech alone defeated the nomination, "it would mean we'd have to give up the doctrine of redemption."

Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and the Senate whip, Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich., who broke with the Nixon administration in November to vote against Clement P. Haynsworth Jr. for the post, predicted rapid confirmation for the new nominee.

"A wise man changes his mind often and a fool never," said Sen. Scott. "Every person ought to be forgiven his youthful indiscretions."

Other Republicans also were reported to be going along with the nominee.

A similar reaction came from the Democratic side of the aisle. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., would say only that the old speech was "distressing" and he was sure Judge Carswell would be asked about it.

The 1948 speech, which Judge Carswell said was a reply to his opponents' charge that he was ultra-liberal, pledged that he would always work to preserve racial segregation and that he yielded to no man in his belief in white supremacy. Judge Carswell said

Wednesday night that he found the speech "obnoxious and abhorrent" now.

No organized opposition appeared to develop among the senators who helped defeat the Haynsworth nomination. But civil-rights groups were seeking evidence that Mr. Carswell, a 50-year-old federal judge from Tallahassee, Fla., had not completely shed his past beliefs while on the bench.

Support for Judge Carswell came yesterday from former Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins, whose law firm gave Mr. Carswell his first job as a lawyer a year after the 1948 Georgia

speech. Mr. Collins, who himself made political speeches against desegregation and repudiated them later, said Judge Carswell was not an extremist or racist.

The American Bar Association's committee on the federal judiciary has scheduled a meeting in New York on Sunday to decide whether to support the nomination. A favorable report is expected. The committee's chairman is Lawrence E. Walsh of New York, who recommended Mr. Carswell for a district judgeship in 1958 when Mr. Walsh was deputy attorney general.

News Analysis

Nixon Offers Happy Vision, Avoids Firm Commitments

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—According to staff aides, President Nixon spent much of all of ten recent days composing and polishing his first State of the Union message. The result, delivered yesterday to an audience of appreciative Republicans and often glum Democrats, was unmistakably his personal product and contained many of the political and oratorical touches for which he is known.

He announced at the start that he would depart from tradition, and he did. Unlike the usual State of the Union address of modern times, he gave no details of the specific plans or programs he espoused, and said virtually nothing at all about defense, education, Social Security, taxes and the other programs that comprise the bulk of the government's business.

Politically, Mr. Nixon put the Democrats on the defensive by pre-empting some of the campaign issues they hope to use this fall: pollution and the environment, the rise in the cost of living and the increase in crime.

He did not commit himself to anything specific other than a balanced budget and \$10 billion for processing municipal sewage. Nevertheless, the President by inference or implication promised something for everybody and presented no stationary targets.

He suggested that a generation of uninterrupted peace might be ahead, bringing a "fresh climate" to the country in which everyone would be able to breathe freely and happily. The Democrats had no choice but to applaud the vision, and were left only with the question, "How?"

He came out squarely for peace and against pollution, inflation and crime. Outside of these matters, which are expected to be themes of his oratory for the rest of the year, there was little review of the specific difficulties facing the government or people.

Neither did he review the controversies or problems of 1969, his first year in the White House. He made only one substantial claim—that "the prospects for peace are far greater today than they were a year ago."

There may not have been much news in the speech in the usual definition of the term, but oratorically it was a forest of "news"—promising "a new American experience... a new concepts and policies... a new program... a new quest... a new quality of life in America... a new federalism... the new road to the future," among other things.

Also new were some of his formulations, such as "it is no

longer enough to live and let live; now we must live and help live" and "it is time to quit putting good money into bad programs; otherwise we will end up with bad money as well as bad programs."

"The lift of a driving dream" that has made America the hope of the world is from his presidential campaign opener in New Hampshire in February, 1968. The movement "from an era of negotiations" abroad was from his acceptance speech at the Republican nominating convention at Miami Beach in August, 1968.

Search for Quotation
The 1962 quotation from Thomas Jefferson—"We act not for ourselves alone but for the whole human race"—was added at the last minute, after the prepared text was printed. Mr. Nixon recalled the quotation several days ago, but it took sides many hours of diligent research to identify the source and date.

Dressed in dark blue, Mr. Nixon strode down the aisle of the House chamber clutching a folder containing his reading copy of the final draft, plus copies for Speaker John W. McCormack and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew. He nodded and grinned, but did not shake hands coming down the aisle.

On the way out, he shook hands with Chief Justice Warren Burger and ten members of Congress.

Back at the White House, Mr. Nixon called about 40 members of the White House staff into the Oval Office and presented each one with an inaugural medal encased in lucite on a small pedestal. The stands were inscribed with his signature and a quotation from his inaugural address a year ago this week: "I ask you to join in a high adventure—one as rich as humanity itself and exciting as the times we live in."

Mr. Nixon was disappointed to learn that he spoke for 35 minutes. He had timed himself to speak for 34 minutes—the modern brevity record for a State of the Union address, set by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Johnson's Day:
Gone Fishin'

ACAPULCO, Mexico, Jan. 23 (AP)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson went fishing yesterday while President Nixon delivered his first State of the Union message.

Mr. Johnson is in Acapulco on vacation.

To Close 'Escape' Routes

ACLU to Pursue Segregation Across School-District Lines

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Legal action to force integration across existing school-district lines and thus break up white suburban enclaves was promised yesterday by the southern regional director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Everybody who lives in a white suburb better know we're going to be there with a court order, so they better stay where they are," lawyer Charles Morgan Jr. declared. "We're going to make sure there's no place to go to escape."

Mr. Morgan's novel proposition would ask the courts to ignore municipal and county lines and handle pupil assignment on a metropolitan basis.

He equated the school-integration proposition with legislative reapportionment cases, and said he was convinced the Supreme Court would uphold his argument under the Fourteenth Amendment's equal-protection and due-process clauses.

"The courts have held that county lines cannot be used to dilute representation rights. I am convinced you cannot use school-district lines to create a segregated public school system," he declared.

If Mr. Morgan's argument were upheld, it would go a long way toward solving a problem civil-rights advocates have viewed with growing dismay across the country: the resegregation of urban core schools as a result of white middle-class flight to white suburbs.

Mr. Morgan represents the ACLU in 11 states of the old Confederacy. He said the legal principles involved in his argument would apply to systems outside the South as well, but that discrimination "would be easier to prove here."

"We will initiate suits wherever they are required, and we will assist the NAACP legal defense fund whenever they ask us," Mr. Morgan said.

The ACLU has not yet selected the city for its first test. The target will depend on events following the Feb. 1 integration deadline set by the Supreme Court, Mr. Morgan said.

As an example, the ACLU lawyer explained that if there were a large exodus of whites from an integrated city to white suburbs as a result of school integration in the city, the ACLU would seek to require all the systems involved to be integrated as a unit.

The suits would be in the form of injunctions against spending tax funds for schools in an area until reasonable racial balance is achieved.

Defendants in the actions probably would be state governments, which provide the majority of the financial support for schools in the South. Rulings in other integration cases already have treated Georgia and Alabama in effect as single school administrative units, Mr. Morgan observed.

"Segregation Havens"
JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23 (AP)—The superintendent of Mississippi's 17 Roman Catholic schools has resigned in protest at the schools' becoming "havens for segregationists."

The Rev. James D. Gilbert, superintendent since last April, said he knew of several schools which had accepted white students who were transferring to escape integration.

"This has happened in several situations in several of our schools over my protests," he said, but he did not name the schools.

Thirty Mississippi public-school districts recently were desegregated fully by order of the Supreme Court. Many whites abandoned the public schools for hastily-organized private facilities or already established parochial schools.

Gov. Kirk said that if the Supreme Court demand for a racially "unitary" school system means large-scale bussing of pupils as now interpreted by courts in Florida, his state has been given an impossible task.

He said in a brief that meeting the court deadline of Feb. 1 for wholesale reshuffling of student bodies would cost millions of dollars that the state does not have.

As a result, he contended, Florida stands to lose its rightful share of federal aid administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Gov. Kirk told a reporter: "I am going to be in compliance by Sept. 1 and the rest of the states are not. So you [the court] are shipping my [state's] tax money to give to other states not in compliance."

"Fear and Resentment"
[Gov. Kirk told a federal judge in Miami yesterday that black and white pupils in Florida will look upon one another with "fear and resentment" if forced to change classes in mid-term to meet the Feb. 1 deadline, the Associated Press reported.]

"[This attitude need not be permitted to further develop if a more rational deadline can be arrived at," he told District Judge C. Clyde Atkins, hearing arguments on a motion to desegregate the pupils now instead of in September.]

"Many children consider the classroom a second home and the teacher a second parent," the governor said.

[He told the judge that Florida "recognizes that segregation has no place in a democratic society. Floridians have stood in no doorway, nor have we brandished axes, and were it possible to achieve racial balance by Feb. 1, you would find Florida at the head of the line, striving to lead."] Gov. Kirk's position today was the latest development in the struggle by southern states to delay integration orders. The Supreme Court is receiving thousands of petitions, resolutions, telegrams and letters urging it to delay total school desegregation in the South until next September.

Although Gov. Kirk was not a party to the case, he has asked to intervene to request a postponement.

Kirk Demands Compliance by All Schools

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Gov. Claude R. Kirk of Florida filed suit in the Supreme Court today demanding that federal school-desegregation standards be applied equally to all states.

Gov. Kirk said that if the Supreme Court demand for a racially "unitary" school system means large-scale bussing of pupils as now interpreted by courts in Florida, his state has been given an impossible task.

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Laird Says U.S. Must Support Naval Research

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 23 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird called today for unilateral research and shipbuilding programs through the 1970s to meet "the inescapable reality of growing Soviet sea power."

The Pentagon chief spoke at keel-laying ceremonies for the nuclear-powered frigate California, the first of seven such warships authorized by Congress.

"As we make reductions in the defense budget, we must guard against impairing our research and development programs and endangering a ship modernization program that is vitally needed as we face the challenge of the 1970s," Mr. Laird said.

Mr. Laird said that the 600-foot, 10,000-ton California, which is expected to cost \$143 million, would be the first vessel of its kind to bear the name of a state. The names of states were reserved for battleships. A frigate is a large destroyer.

5 Sailors May Be Typhoid Carriers

VANCOUVER, Jan. 23 (AP)—Five crew members of the Peninsular & Orient liner Oronsay are listed as suspected carriers of typhoid, now in quarantine here, medical authorities said yesterday.

A health department spokesman said it could take two or three weeks to confirm whether the five are actually carriers or merely incubating new cases of the disease.

By yesterday afternoon, 69 people from among the 1,500 passengers and crew members were listed as confirmed or suspected cases.

Now, to Find a Fence
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23 (AP)—Stockholm police are looking for a thief who took a small house from a Stockholm suburb. The house weighs a ton.

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ms. POSEIDONIA
Walk on or drive on to these ultra-modern ships for an overnight crossing in superlative comfort. For non-motorists there are connecting coach services from Rome and Naples to Brindisi and from Patras to Athens and vice versa enabling you to travel from Athens or Patras to a minimum cost of \$35 in total fares.

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Formons Name Smith President

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Mormon Church elevated its senior apostle, 67-year-old Joseph Fielding Smith, to become the tenth church president and prophet.

Mr. Smith was chosen as apostle 12 years ago, and since 1961 has been in line to succeed President David McKay as head of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Mr. McKay died last Sunday.

'Take the A Train' Scored For Angry Commuter Chorus

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Some New York-area commuters, frustrated by late and overcrowded subway trains, started "hijacking" subway cars, forcing the train to stop to take them where they want to go.

The riders, their anger inflamed by the recent rise in fares to 30 cents, have hijacked the trains and refused to get off the train and refused to pay the fare.

The commuters, many of whom from New Jersey, seek to take the 175th Street station to the New York side of the George Washington Bridge, where they get buses for northern New Jersey. Destinations, however, they must take the independent "Line A" train that runs to 207th Street.

Legal Preferred
But the A-train express usually is so jammed that many riders prefer to take the local 188th Street train when they wait there for the A-train to go one more station to 188th.

Waiting for the A, however, has become a nerve-shattering experience. It is not unusual for five or six B trains to unload at 188th Street before an A comes along.

New L.A. Bishop Vows to Change Church's Image

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (WP)—The Most Rev. Timothy J. Manning, the new Roman Catholic archbishop of Los Angeles who succeeded James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, will bring a new look to the previously conservative archdiocese, he indicated yesterday.

He said that he would listen to militants seeking social change, attempt to bring young people more fully into the church and welcome a closer association with churchmen of other faiths.

The 60-year-old archbishop said that the church "must engage in conversation about the world's problems." It must "give witness to the truth, serve rather than be served," he said.

Neil Armstrong Wins USC Master's Degree

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (AP)—The University of Southern California proudly acknowledged Neil A. Armstrong yesterday as a distinguished member of the student body and conferred upon the astronaut a master's degree in aerospace engineering.

It wasn't an honorary degree. Mr. Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, earned it. The university said that while Mr. Armstrong was a test pilot at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., from 1955 to 1960, he pursued graduate studies under a joint USC-Edwards AFB program.

He had nearly completed his requirements for the master's degree when he was transferred from the research facility. The university ruled that he had wrapped up the degree yesterday with a lecture on "Lunar Landing: Techniques and Procedures."

There may not have been much news in the speech in the usual definition of the term, but oratorically it was a forest of "news"—promising "a new American experience... a new concepts and policies... a new program... a new quest... a new quality of life in America... a new federalism... the new road to the future," among other things.

Also new were some of his formulations, such as "it is no

The Newer Nixon

President Nixon's first State of the Union message raises the question whether he is a reformer stuck with his party's tradition of financial caution or a financial banner of reform. Certainly the language was sprinkled with the phrases of the crusader—"break with tradition," "new decade," "new beginnings," great age of reform." At the same time he blamed the unbalanced budgets of the Sixties for the current inflation and the personal indebtedness of millions of Americans, pledging that he would present a balanced budget for 1971 as the "highest priority objective of responsible government."

On the domestic scene, which took up by far the greater part of the address, Mr. Nixon acknowledged one immediate exception to his plans for fiscal retrenchment. He hopes to spend more, not less, for the war on crime. On that subject he dwelt at some length; but to the "total reform" of the welfare system, which is also going to cost a lot of money, he gave no more than a few dozen words. Crime, it need hardly be stressed, was less of a problem if poverty were undercut by that welfare system which he recommended to Congress last year but which his forces on the Hill have promoted with something less than vigor.

As the President proceeded from the immediate future to the more remote, his reformist spirit grew more intense. Invoking a "new federalism," he proposed to reverse the direction of power which for 150 years has been flowing from local and state governments to Washington. A consequence of this reversal would be increased opportunity for all Americans—specifically, the President said, the expansion of equal voting rights. He did not attempt to square this declaration with his recent opposition to extending the highly effective Voting Rights Act of 1965 in favor of a revision that would allow

certain Southern states to revert to the old pattern of twisting the law in order to disenfranchise black citizens.

Where the President was at his best was in his call for an environmental program not only the most comprehensive in the nation's history but the most costly as well. On the program itself Mr. Nixon was specific, though neither detailed nor exhaustive. As one item in a long-range plan to "make peace with nature," he will propose that Congress appropriate \$10 billion over a five-year period, starting at once, to put modern municipal waste treatment plants everywhere they are needed in order to restore the cleanliness of the nation's waters. The proposal is thoroughly commendable as far as it goes, but unless it is combined with effective legislation to curb private industrial polluters as well, it is bound to fall considerably short of the objective.

It is refreshing to hear Mr. Nixon talk, for the first time, of the need for preserving open spaces, of buying up park lands now while the opportunity is still open. It is equally good to have him state clearly the government's intention to set increasingly strict standards for the automobile as "our worst polluter of the air." And best of all, perhaps, is his concession—still daring for conventional Americans—that there is no virtue in growth for growth's sake, that we must redirect growth toward the improvement of life.

Notably, the President asked for a "national growth policy"—federal assistance in the building of new cities, rebuilding old ones and creating a new rural environment. The construction of highways and the location of airports would be decided only with this balanced growth in mind. If this kind of planning has become the hallmark of the Nixon administration, the development should at least encourage the skeptics as they await more evidence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The State of the Union

The State of the Union address is a political event with a very short life span. All the fanfare and a sense of moment that attend these rituals have a way of being dissipated almost at once in the traditional vagueness of the State of the Union pledge, in the rush of more specific presidential messages to follow, in the legislative dog-fights that ensue. People remember a lot of things about Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, for example, but it is probably safe to say that their State of the Union messages are not among them. Rhetoric, "inspiration," politics: this is the stuff of the State of the Union address, and it must be said that—despite his protestation that the times call for something different and better—Mr. Nixon delivered a highly traditional address. Indeed, to a remarkable degree he followed the conventions (accomplishments, requests of the Congress, political stage-setting) that he had outlived at the beginning of the speech. Crime and social unrest, as it seems, sprang to us full-blown from the forehead of the 1960s.

Despite the ritual nature of the State of the Union address, however, bureaucrats spill a good deal of blood fighting to get this line in or that line out, because they know wherein lies the real importance of these speeches. It is in the recorded, public revelation of presidential choices—not clinical-sounding "options" or awesomely burdened decision, but fairly large and broad choices about what matters, about what programs shall be pursued, about goals and priorities. Mr. Nixon surely revealed such choices in his speech, some more admirable than others.

It was pretty barren going, for instance,

for those who still entertain a fading hope that the President may impart some sense of urgency or interest regarding the present and future fate of slum-dwelling black Americans. Mr. Nixon, it is true, did urge Congress to act on some of the important and relevant legislation he had sent to the Hill, and he did speak of equal opportunity in his roster of goals to be pursued. But that was scarcely where the domestic weight of his message was to be found. These concerns inspired no language nearly as vivid as that in which the President described the perils to a congressman who chose to leave his comfortable car in his convenient garage and walk-through another kind of world—to his doubtless agreeable home.

In other matters, Mr. Nixon made his broad choices well—concentrating on the theme of peace, on the ravages we have committed on our environment, on the genuinely critical problems of crime and inflation. Within each of these areas of concern he made some remarks that are worth specific comment. On the whole it is only possible to say that he came out for the right things and against the wrong, left certain key questions unanswered but gave hints at some answers to come, suggested a program that does not necessarily conform in size or cost with the economic necessity of the moment, and managed through the rhetoric to commit his administration on the record to some rather specific future accomplishments. This, too, is in the tradition of the State of the Union address. Mr. Nixon has set the scene for what is to follow without providing any clear notion of how the whole thing will come out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

No Welcome Sign

It is not easy to understand why [U.S. Secretary of State William P.] Rogers wants to be in the country [Nigeria] he saw no good in and spoke so ill of only recently. Public memory is really short. But not that of Nigerians, in connection with the stand of certain world personalities in the days of the civil war.

Nigeria certainly cannot forget Mr. Rogers's public statements of antagonism against this country, which not only gave open support to secession but suggested also the possibility of whipping up world sentiment in favor of it. . . . And Rogers wants to visit this country—no sir, Rogers is not welcome.

—From the Morning Post (Lagos).

Iraq, Land of Plots

Since the present regime in Iraq consists basically of a small group, mainly officers, who took power by force and hold it by terror, conspiracies are inevitable. There is no other way of changing a regime which is incompetent and bloodthirsty.

The tally of executions over the past few days is 40, shot and hanged. This is high even by Iraqi standards, and these are worse than in almost any other country in the world.

So the revolution eats its children, and many other unfortunates as well.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 24, 1895
NEW YORK.—The Brooklyn line men who repair the numerous cut wires and trolley wires have joined the trolley strikers, thus further crippling the companies who own the lines. Otherwise, the situation is unchanged. No extensive rioting occurred last night, but there were clashes between detached bodies of strikers and the police here and there. Two men were shot and wounded by elements of the 7th Regiment near Bleecker Street.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 24, 1920
WASHINGTON.—Neither Democrats nor Republicans desire to claim Mr. Herbert Hoover as their candidate, but within the past 24 hours he has commenced to loom large as a presidential possibility for the November elections. Politicians here are wondering whether Hoover is a Democrat or a Republican and are looking with eyes of fear upon this new candidate, who has received special consideration at home and universal acclaim for his relief work abroad.



'Under His Maxi-Policies He's Wearing a Mini-Program.'

Nixon and the New Age of Reform

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is bringing the ship of state back home for repairs. It will be a long, slow voyage, but he seemed to be saying in his State of the Union message that the old ship had been battered in stormy foreign waters too long, and needed to be tidied up, scraped, painted and remodeled for her 200th anniversary in 1976.

It was a magnificent speech; we will find out later whether it is a policy and who will pick up the tab. But not since Teddy Roosevelt have we heard a Republican President talk so much about reform. Welfare, industry, the police, and the federal, state and local governments are all to be transformed into a more peaceful, secure, fair and prosperous society.

There was always a question about whether Nixon would go to the right or the left once he was well established in office. But he has now at least charted his course and defined his destination. He will sign to avoid the torpedoes and take advantage of the wind, but his destination is to preside over the great festival of freedom in 1976, and to get there from here he must eventually go to the left.

Two GOP Heroes

The surge of reform in America, as Richard Hofstadter has reminded us, was not always directed by the Democrats. Though turned back temporarily in the 1920s, it included the administrations of Teddy Roosevelt and even Dwight Eisenhower and has "set the tone

of American politics for the greater part of the 20th century." What Richard Nixon did in his address to the Congress was to stake out a place for himself alongside his two Republican heroes, and try to take over most of the Democratic issues in the process.

On the political point, he has clearly made progress in his first year. He has retained control of the crime issue. He has blunted the peace issue. He has taken the lead in reforming the welfare program, and he is clearly trying to pin the inflation tail on the donkey.

Moreover, he shored up his position with the young and the cities in this speech by trying to take over the pollution issue, while reassuring the Republicans by promising to redress more power to the state and local governments.

Funding the Dream

"Hubert Humphrey says Nixon is not 'an artist in politics,' but this is a fairly artful if not artistic performance. The Democrats have been talking for years about 're-ordering the nation's priorities' and 'reallocating its resources,' and now the President has challenged them and his own party to do just that.

This, of course, is only the rhetorical part of the voyage, and Nixon's utopian aims occasionally sounded a little like a tour-director's dream, but there is clearly nothing wrong with his objectives that couldn't be cured by another \$10 billion cut in the Pentagon budget plus a good, hefty tax rise.

His remarks on the plight of the Negroes were not exactly an exhaustive account of the program, but perhaps the weakest part of his address was on foreign affairs, which he will deal with later. He did talk about the nations of the non-Communist world having acquired a new "determination to assume responsibility for their own defense," but with one or two notable exceptions, this phenomenon has escaped almost everybody else's notice.

Also, he claimed that the result of his new foreign policy has not been to weaken our alliances but to give them new life, new strength and a new sense of common purpose. Again, if this has been the general reaction to the President's decision to cut his involvement in foreign nations, it has certainly not received the attention it deserves.

The main thing about the State of the Union speech, however, is probably what it tells us about the State of the President. He is clearly broadening and deepening his philosophy. All the old emphasis is there on crime, inflation and a balanced budget—and these got a bigger hand in the House than anything else—but he is now thinking in longer terms about the condition of life in America.

In fact, he denied industry's right to pollute the air and waters of the republic and threatened them with new regulations and penalties if they did. More surprising, he even dared to suggest that wealth was not the same thing as happiness, and in the Republican liturgy of the past, this is heresy.

The President's 1970 Election Strategy

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The President's election-year strategy barely peeped through the well-knit paragraphs of his message on the State of the Union. It was no time for a fighting speech; but it is certainly a fighting strategy.

Perhaps surprisingly, Harry S. Truman is one of the Presidents whom Richard M. Nixon most admires, and his strategy can only be described as Truman-like. In other words, the Democratic Congress and the Democratic party are eventually to be blamed for all the ills that most afflict us, and especially for crime and inflation.

In the stress on crime control, in the stress on inflation control, you could detect which way the wind is now blowing in the State of the Union message. But you can detect it even better from recent exchanges between the President and his House and Senate leaders, Rep. Gerald Ford and Sen. Hugh Scott.

The Great Themes

He has urged them repeatedly to make crime and inflation this session's great Republican themes, of course blaming the Democrats for both. But above all, he has urged them to get this session over with as soon as they possibly can, so that he can go to the nation with these same two themes.

That means, in turn, that the President intends to play a more active partisan role in this year's congressional election than most modern occupants of the White House have wished (or dared) to do. He cannot be partisan while the session is in progress, for he must preserve reasonable working relations with the leaders of the

Democratic majorities in the House and Senate. But after the adjournment, it will be different.

The Democratic congressional leaders are also eager to get this session's work over with as soon as they can, if only because of the widespread criticism of the last session for indecision, dilatoriness and unproductiveness. Hence the prospects are for a much longer fought and harder fought off-year election than has been seen in the recent past.

The question is, meanwhile, whether the President's off-year electoral strategy will really work. It is certainly bold, if he means what he has been saying. The party of the man in the White House has been the loser in all but one off-year election in this century. That is why most other Presidents have refused to play the active role that Nixon says he contemplates.

Liberal Exception

Yet it is also plain that crime and inflation are desperately hot issues, on which the Democrats (or at least, most Northern Democrats) are also potentially vulnerable. Sen. Joseph Tydings, for instance, is the sole Democratic liberal who has had the sense to make the fight against crime into an issue of his own. A good many of his friends have actually sounded as though they opposed law and order.

Again, all too many people, all over the country, have a deeply irritated feeling that vast sums of money were poured out in the last Democratic decade, without producing much result except the inflation that President Nixon is now publicly determined to control. In

a few cases, like large chunks of the poverty program, this sense of waste is even quite justified.

With his gut-fighting political instinct, plus his extreme political adroitness, the President, therefore, has a chance to achieve the kind of result he hopes for. This is nothing less than breaking the rule about the bad luck of the White House in the off years. The Democrats will probably aid him, being leaderless, disunited and, too often, self-regarding.

Vietnam Test

Yet one must make two fairly grim provisions. First of all, the make-or-break test of the President's Vietnamization program is not very far off in South Vietnam. If the result is "make," it will strengthen him greatly. But if it is "break," he will be in bad trouble.

Worse still, the dreadful situation in the schools may be almost absent from the newspapers, but it is all too present in the minds of millions of voters in hundreds upon hundreds of neighborhoods. Then, too, what may be called the drug-crime complex seems to grow worse with every passing month. And both these problems are obviously driving more and more members of the white majority further and further toward the right.

Probably this second, really grimy set of factors will have no influence in 1970, except to make additional right-wing Republican votes. But in 1972, the threat from the right may well prove to be the President's worst worry. And what he may do about it should probably be the main worry of moderate men today.

Russia Works Through Labor

Red Toehold in Nigeria

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—At 28 Olajuwon Street at the corner of Oyo Street in Lagos, a large, three-story cement-block building is half-completed. Its final cost when the Nigerian Trades Union Congress takes possession of what will be called the Labor Temple sometime this year will be about \$250,000.

The money is a gift from Russia to its client trade union, one of the very few national labor centers in all of Africa affiliated to the Kremlin-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Adjoining Nigeria is Dahomey, where the Russians are backing the Union Générale des Travailleurs Dahoméens, which is also affiliated to the WFTU.

At a time when Nigerian government officials, understandably, are grateful to the Soviet Union for its past military and now medical aid and when they are somewhat disenchanted with Western governments, the thriving existence of the NTUC as a Soviet spearhead into Africa's most populous country is a matter of some interest. If not yet concern, not only to Western governments but to Nigeria's other neighbors as well.

The NTUC is no paper organization as trade unions in developing countries frequently are. Students in the field give the organization about 100,000 members, of whom some 30,000 to 40,000 pay nominal dues. The non-Communist United Labor Congress reports about 200,000 members, with about 80,000 paying dues.

Presses Donated

The NTUC's affiliation is no secret. Its longtime president, Wabab Godluck, a Yoruba Muslim of 46, is quite open about his pro-Soviet orientation. So is S. U. Bassey, 43, its general secretary, an Ekiti tribesman from the Calabar southeastern state. Their weekly newspaper, Advance, published on excellent presses donated by East Germany, has a run of 5,000 and is distributed free.

A recent issue had an article headlined, "Communists: The Shards of Progress—Short Lessons from Lenin," a large photo of Walter Ulbricht and a loving story about East Germany titled "Twenty Years of Sweat and Success," an announcement that 174 Nigerian students were going to the Soviet Union on Soviet scholarships and another announcement that Moscow had just donated 800 books to the Lagos Central Library.

Soviet financial contributions to the NTUC and to other friendly groups are no longer handed out crudely. Ever since the Soviet Embassy in Lagos discovered in 1967 that almost \$75,000 in supplies and equipment intended for construction of the NTUC Labor Temple had disappeared—not even the mighty efforts of the Soviet

secret police have uncovered culprits—the Russians have been extremely careful about how financial and material contributions move from donor to donee.

Most of the subsidies Nigerian organizations or for let-sponsored activities come regular sales by two trawlers Lagos harbor—one Soviet, Czech—of their fish catch to local food suppliers. With rather large sums available, after payment of government on the catch, the Russians pay for automobiles, bicycles, printers, sound equipment, money, for example, for the purchase of two "new" Soviet-made cars, a Trabant, which is sold through two "new" agencies, West Africa Mobile and Engineering Co., also known as WAATECO, Beloguz Street and 6/8 M Street, Lagos and IMESEL, maosuticals Ltd. in Apapa, Lagos dock area.

How much the Soviet spends annually on its political propaganda activities is difficult to measure, or even to guess at its reliability. But it does money, for example, on Nigerian papers, some of which have friendly reports about M either in anticipation of or by of financial rewards.

Key Envoys in Lagos

All these activities are supervised by at least four diplomats in Lagos: A. I. Tin Evgenev, P. Voronin and M. Gvozdev, Soviet Embassy secretaries, and Mikhail M. military attaché, who is addressed the NTUC.

There is no wild alarm in Nigeria over the growing presence that I noticed on a trip. One observer, not a dip described Soviet activities as "handed." A still seemingly motinable problem is how while several of the Soviet makes speak Russian with fluency, it is as difficult for them to understand their Russian, especially as it is in Russian to understand the accented English.

One diplomat, however, does press some concern about the of the Russian presence in Nigeria. "Nigeria represents a ten opportunity, but not if the their old tactics. They're changing their line, none of crude stuff. After all, Nigeria is not a country where Communist is going to have an easy time. The Russians know it. Nigeria has any illusions about Russians, especially among the tary boys. But for Russia good enough, for the moment Nigeria doesn't recognize Communist China.

"What is a potential about Moscow in Africa to that they are waning up, as cause they're getting some standing they're that much dangerous," the diplomat said.

Letters

Clay's Sad Story

There are a number of news items in this issue of the IFT (Jan. 19) which are significant from the quoted statement by Cassius Clay: "I will not fight again." The conflicts in Vietnam and the Middle East, the Chicago political trial, Biafra—all are of far greater concern for mankind. Ultimately, however, these larger issues only magnify the plight of the individual caught within the embrace of the "system," and in this context the expression of Mr. Clay's forced capitulation is no less worthy of comment than are those pertaining to situations in which the "one" is transformed into an obscure "many."

To begin, Mr. Clay is black. And while the sports world is replete with blacks, the vast majority of these keep their social and political opinions to themselves. Mr. Clay did not. Moreover, before the issue of his socio-political beliefs arose, he had the confidence to assert that he was good—and not just good but "the greatest." Now, this type of "Renascence" trust in one's abilities does not go down easily in a period dominated by the principle of "teamwork" and the reaction of the public and the sportswriters is only too easily recalled, despite the fact that Mr.

Clay proved over and over that he was telling the truth: there is one thing Middle A cannot stand, it is an "nigger."

And then, to top it off, Mr. Clay joined the Black Muslims, to name Muhammad Ali, and, as a result, he was blacked out of the world's face of the white America "gave him his chance." So, he couldn't be bested in the only way out was to draft into the Army, a fate with otherwise almost unknown sports world. And he refused, for reasons of conscience. Today always to be satisfied which never are, especially most conscience-ridden known to history.

Thus, convicted of "draft evasion," Mr. Clay was beaten, even while free on appeal, case, he is denied any chance to prove himself. There are three lessons learned from this sad history: you are really good, give a credit to others; (2) if you black, try not to be blacked out; (3) if you are a boxer and drafted, be obedient, and you be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts.

R. B. MACDONA

Barcelona.

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Paris GalleriesDADO, CNAC, 11 Rue Berryer,
to Feb. 23.

Dado, who is a Yugoslav, 30 years old, living in France, paints large canvases in pale pastel colors that are entirely dominated by the theme of decomposition and corruption. Dense crowds of rotting bodies are packed together in each canvas, and the obsession with weird details does somehow call to mind the spirit of Hieronymus Bosch. But the paintings of Bosch occasionally hold a contrast to his desperate visions, while Dado proposes no alternative to the passive apocalyptic decay he shows.

IRENE ZACK, Galerie Jacques Massol, 12 Rue La Boétie, to Jan. 31.

Sober, well balanced, abstract monumental works, some in a rather porous, golden stone from the south of France, others which look like bronze castings are in fact shaped in polystyrene, smoothed with plaster and covered with sheets of lead that are soldered and hammered.

ADAMI, Musée d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président-Wilson, to Feb. 15.
Pop art took the graphic style of the comic book and blew it up to the size of a large canvas. Adami has taken up the same style in which each color plane is neatly separated from the next by a crisp black line. His subject matter is the figure, the bathtub, the shower, the hotel-room furniture in which something vaguely reminiscent of a piece of the human anatomy occasionally appears. The canvases are vast, the colors raucous, the effect as depressing as a night in the Hôtel de la Gare.

SUHRA-PUIG, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to Feb. 7.

Sculptures in wood (mainly oak) by Spaniard Suhra-Puig. Each piece is carved and fitted to the next to achieve the effect of an abstract form with a silhouette that is suggestive of a subject—even though it may often be allegorical.

BLACKIE, Galerie Séraphine, 22 Rue de l'Odéon, to Feb. 7.

Her real profession is—or was—singing, and her name is Marguerite Wood. Is she really a naïf? Her style anyway tends to be and there is much grace and an enthusiastic sense of color in the two or three bouquets she has in this exhibition. The other paintings don't have entirely the same assurance—the style is somewhat different too.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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London Auctions
Collecting Japanese Prints

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Jan. 23.—When Admiral Perry opened up the trade route between Japan and the West in 1854, one of the unexpected bonuses was a flood of Japanese art to the Occident—namely, hand-colored wood block prints. These were to inspire a host of artists, not the least among them Van Gogh, Manet and Degas.

By the end of the 19th century Japanese works of art had become highly fashionable in France, England and the United States. Other art objects had begun to appear in Europe, including the now highly priced netsuke (a small decorative object). But, prints were by far the most popular. Art nouveau owes much to Japan for its flat, linear decorative quality.

In England, no fashionable residence was without its art objects from Japan. This was still the case in the 1920s. But the Japanese print market, like so many others, suffered drastically during World War II. During the past decade interest has revived dramatically. Prices have doubled four or five times, sometimes more.

Two sales of Japanese prints within the next week or so will give an idea of how the market stands today. Christie's sale on Jan. 27 is mixed and will include, besides prints, netsukes and tsumo (medicine boxes). Sotheby's sale on Feb. 3 will offer a good collection of important prints by such celebrated artists as Hiroshige, Shunsho, Hokusai and Utamaro. A fine series of surimono is also included in Sotheby's sale. These are an elaborate form of woodblock print, often painted with gold and silver and produced in small numbers, very often for a client or patron. Chester Beatty once started to collect them, sending prices sky-rocketing up. But they toppled soon after and have remained low ever since.

The Japanese print market is ideally suited to the small collector, offering many opportunities to form a good collection for a comparatively small outlay. The world record price for a Japanese print is only £2,483 (\$5,887) paid last year at Christie's Tokyo sale for an exceptionally rare Shikaruki portrait of an actor. Prints by the great masters Utamaro and Hokusai are still within reach. Hokusai's start at around £100 (\$240) and go up to £1,000 (\$2,400) for the better examples. The average Utamaro costs around \$300 (\$720), although many go for as little as £30 (\$72). Dealers and collectors seem to go for the well-known prints in good condition, by popular artists. Undoubtedly a safe policy. But the result is that a great many good artists are neglected. Also, high prices are consistently paid for the more famous prints. Eminent collectors among the lesser-known names are Kunisada, Kuniyoshi and Yelzan, formerly £10 or £12 each but now more often in the £30 to £40 category for good examples. Kunisada and Kuniyoshi are very reasonable, and often bundles of 50 are offered at sale and knocked down for as little as \$35. But the later works by these artists tend to be rather gaudy.

The Art Market

A Test for Prices: Modern Masters Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 23.—One of the fascinating aspects of the Aden-Picard sale of modern masters at the Hôtel Drouot next Friday has relatively little to do with speculation—or with "art" for that matter.

Among the works to be auctioned is a nice collection by artists whose names were on the lips of the dandies of yesteryear. Take for example, Constantin Guys, an assiduous reporter in oil and watercolor of Parisian high life during the Second Empire (Napoleon III). Or, Jean Dufy, Raoul's brother and imitator; Jean-Louis Forain, or André Dignimont (who died in 1955). Their works provide a wonderful pageant of light-hearted painting to which the word "art" doesn't apply. They made headlines in their time, as often as (in fact, more often than) the fellow travelers of Impressionism. Frequently their works do quite well at auction: Guys is a highly expensive draughtsman in the \$1,500 to \$3,000 bracket.

Not so Ross Bonheur (1822-1899). One wonders what ironical whim prompted the auctioneers to include work by this arch leader of the conventional, smothering painting of the 19th century. And she is included under the heading of "modern masters," a denomination she might bear in the U.S.S.R. where socialist realism reigns—but hardly in the West. To appreciate the irony, it must be remembered that few painters were ever admired so much as she during their lifetimes. It was one of Ross Bonheur's paintings that was sold for £12,000 (\$28,000) to Pierpont Morgan toward the end of the last century.

After World War I, her reputation sank into the depths of non-existence. Until a few years ago, works by Bonheur were worth anything from \$3 to \$20. Since then, there has been a certain revival, financially speaking, of the school she represents. Some soft-hearted art-lover may possibly be tempted by her "Mountain Lake." The authenticity of the canvas is vouched for by the workshop stamp at the bottom left.

But, the real interest of the auction lies elsewhere: The sale will test the price levels for works by artists who have recently been in the salesroom limelight, as well as for works by potential stars. Thus, the attraction is for those who are speculating on a possible rise in the market for all of the minor painters of the 19th century.

A glance at the catalogue (drawn up by the auctioneers with the help of their experts Charles Durant-Ruel, André Pacitti and Philippe Maréchaux) reveals an all but perfect balance among three categories:

• First, there are the "recently promoted" painters, whose works have occasionally passed the \$50,000 mark. For instance, Henri Lebasque whose "Le Bain des Nymphes" was sold (June 18, 1969) by Maistre City London for \$75,000, a world record for a Lebasque. Albert Lebourg (1869-1928), who painted in a pleasant Impressionist manner, belongs in this category.

• Secondly, the potential stars. One thinks immediately of Johannes Ten Cate (1858-1908). There are four pictures of his in the sale.

• Lastly, the decorative painters in whose work only the least callow enthusiast will detect the sparkle of genius.

The first two categories, in terms of art-market study, should provide an excellent basis for buyers to reassess a number of painters. The catalogue has few illustrations: quite clearly no attempt has been made to glamorize the auction. It is going to be a sale for the professional, with comparatively few private individuals—therefore, a more sober-minded sale than the more important springtime auctions at Galleries or the pre-Christmas sales at Drouot.

Doubtless, the auction will reveal where people like Frank Boggs now stand. Throughout 1969 his works, still widely available, oscillated between \$1,000 and \$4,000, indicating some hesitation in the minds of buyers. Last year, prices were much closer to the higher figure. Although the Boggs gouache, "Farmyard" (14 by 12 inches), is unlikely to set museum directors on fire, the sum it fetches will show just how far prices for his work have stabilized.

There are some nice oils by Jean-François Raffaelli (1850-1924)—his works managed to rise above \$5,000 two years ago with a landscape ("Notre-Dame and the Quai de la Tourneille," 26 by



Oudry study of a swan sold for \$4,600

31 1/2 inches, March 25, 1968, Sotheby's) but have also sunk low as \$1,700. His "Thatched Farm House," painted on cardboard (26 x 30 1/2 inches) might set a new standard for this landscape painter whose style falls halfway between the Barbizon School and Impressionism.

Another interesting aspect of the sale is the presence of numbers of drawings, watercolors and pastels by the recent promoted painters. There are five by Henri Lebasque, two by Albert Lebourg, Johannes Ten Cate who, at this stage, is far desirable in commercial terms, has 15 lots, many of which include several studies.

Those who go to sales driven by a taste for speculation will be well inspired to take along a copy of E. Mayer's "International Auction Records." This book records the prices of some 18,000 oils, watercolors, prints, drawings and sculptures sold at auction in Europe and America in 1968. Descriptions are confined to statement of subject and size, with artists classified alphabetically. ("International Auction Records," by E. Mayer. Published by Post Office Box 339, 235 East 85th St., New York 10028. \$27.)

Some staggering prices were fetched by a number of objects at the Haumont sale (IHT Jan. 11-12) last Wednesday. A set of Renaissance implements was knocked down at \$2,000 to Musée de l'Armée. A study for a swan by Jean-Baptiste Oudry (1686-1765) went for \$4,600. A pair of very small (4 by 5 inches) views, stamped on tin, from the Louis XVI period, for \$3,000, an almost incredible figure for pieces that were historical interest but had little artistic merit.

Collectors who have found it difficult to buy Chinese in Eastern art will pounce on a new book by S. Howard Hanaf, "Chinese Carved Jades" (Faber and Faber, London).

New information is provided from every possible point view. Highly useful technical data are gathered at the beginning. There are photographs of some of the newly excavated jade in China and of many unpublished pieces in Western museums. New data are supplied on two questions: on the birth of a Chinese jade, and on the dating of later jades.

Even though the tone is highly scholarly, the author's text makes some of the drastic reappraisals sound quite entertaining. On page 71, we learn for instance that these fine archaic jade with a short cylindrical body topped by flat horizontal rims considered to be cup-stands by the late Professor Salomon, even though he had proved his case. But in fact, Mr. Hanaf says these were bracelets. A photograph shows a skeleton in an excavated tomb with such jades around the armholes.

The problems that are discussed with a wealth of references, many of which are little known to collectors, make Howard Hanaf's book the indispensable guide for every collector as well as a landmark of scholarship.

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 24-25, 1970

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**IMF Seen Picking Up
Tab for West Germany**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund is to pick up a \$90 million tab for West Germany as part of efforts to ease a post-revaluation squeeze on German reserves, informants report.

The unusual transaction is coupled with a \$485 million French swing on the IMF that will be paid early in February, the second of a series of medium-term loans approved after the French devaluation Aug. 8.

France will use the money to pay short-term debts. To help the IMF to produce the funds under its agreement with the major nations, Germany was originally to lend the \$90 million.

Role Reversed
But in a dramatic reversal of roles at November, the former creditor as now became a debtor to the fund and has sought relief from its previously agreed obligation. Since November, the Germans have lost nearly \$6 billion from

their reserves. This unexpected large outflow of funds, most of it to the United States, Britain and France, is already causing a serious domestic liquidity squeeze which could damage the credit structure of the country.

One storm sign has appeared with reports that a Munich financial house, Muenchener Industrie Anstalt, is in credit difficulties and has been having talks with commercial banks, the Bundesbank and the Economics Ministry.

Refinancing Problem
The Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung said the company, which specializes in revolving credit, has had trouble refinancing some of its long-term loan contracts.

The IMF loan to France was originally to be financed one-third by its own stock of currencies, one-third by its sale of gold and the balance by tapping the bills of the chief creditor countries—Germany, Italy and Japan—through an agreement to borrow when IMF resources are squeezed.

Informants said the IMF was easily able to take over the German obligations. The fund has recently been authorized to purchase gold from South Africa under prescribed conditions.

To offset their liquidity difficulties, the Germans have also been purchasing redeemable dollar bonds with the U.S. Treasury and selling gold to the United States for dollars.

German Statement
BONN, Jan. 23 (AP).—The office of West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel issued a statement today saying this week's redemption of \$500 million in U.S. Treasury bills was made necessary partly because of the foreign currency drain sparked by revaluation.

The Bundesbank had also "found it necessary to take advantage of the super gold drawing in the International Monetary Fund," the statement noted.

Additionally, U.S. enterprises in Germany had transferred huge amounts of cash to the United States at the end of last year, the statement said.

"It can thus be said that as a result of revaluation, not only has the German foreign currency position suffered considerable change, but also the U.S. balance-of-payments situation as a whole has been considerably eased," it added.

GATT Launches Study On Nontariff Barriers
GENEVA, Jan. 23 (NYT).—A new study on nontariff barriers to trade was launched yesterday by the International Organization for Trade, which writes the rules under which about 95 percent of world trade is conducted.

The council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade established a special committee to draw up a program aiming at the removal of quota limitations on imports on both manufactured goods and agricultural products.

The committee, on which any of 76 member states may sit, is to examine the quota restrictions with a twofold purpose: To attempt to determine those that can be abolished without delay, and to draft a timetable for the gradual elimination of the remainder.

Japanese Budget Up
TOKYO, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The Japanese cabinet today adopted the budget for the 1970 fiscal year, which begins April 1, and projected a 22.36 billion yen increase in the 1970 budget, compared with the 1969 budget for the current 1969 fiscal year, a spokesman said.

French Partner Expands U.S.-British Ad Network
By Richard Dougherty

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—In a flag-draped room and in the presence of appropriate dignitaries, American, British and French ad agencies announced the formation yesterday of a network with a total of \$200 million in billings and representation in 93 percent of the free-world markets.

Its name is Benson Needham Univas world advertising network and it was created by adding the capability of Havas Conseil, France's largest agency, to the three-year-old partnership of Needham, Harper & Steers of the United States and S. R. Benson of the United Kingdom.

The three agencies have already signed the papers, are represented on one another's boards, have a resident representative at each of the partners' headquarters and have a network committee made up of the three chief executive officers as well as each shop's international officer.

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NEWS AND NOTES**Desalinator for Coke**

Coca-Cola Co. has decided to move outside the grocery products field through a merger with Aqua-Chem Inc., a manufacturer of equipment for desalting sea and brackish water. The merger agreement calls for issuance of one share of Coca-Cola common for each 1.3115 shares of Aqua-Chem. This would require about 1.75 million shares of Coca-Cola common and, based on Thursday's closing price of \$86 on the Big Board, would have a market value in excess of \$150 million.

J&L Boosts Prices
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. said it will raise the price of carbon and high strength steel plates by \$7 a ton, alloy steel plates by \$10 a ton and structural shapes by \$7 a ton, effective March 1. These prices are also being increased, effective Feb. 1, on various other hot and cold rolled items, the action is in line with previous price adjustments by most of the U.S. industry giants.

Isuzu Eyes Soviet Plan
Isuzu Motor Co. says it is studying a request from the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry's machinery import bureau for

help in building what is believed will be the world's biggest truck assembling plant. Chief of the Soviet bureau V. N. Sushkov, on a recent visit to the Japanese firm, asked for factory designs and layout for the plant, which, according to industry sources here, will be able to turn out 150,000 heavy-duty trucks annually with a loading capacity of ten tons each. The sources said they believe approaches were made to other Japanese firms and to companies in Italy, West Germany and Britain.

French Travel Firms
Club Méditerranée plans to acquire Club Européen de Tourisme through an exchange of five Club Méditerranée shares for four Tourist shares. The deal, agreed to by the presidents of both companies, still needs board approval. Together, the two French travel firms have annual revenues of \$48.5 million.

AKZO Sells Stake
AKZO, the Dutch chemical combine, said it has sold its 40 percent interest in the Dutch plastics firm Polychemie AKZO-GIS to General Electric Co. of the United States, which holds the remaining 60 percent of the firm's share capital. Financial details were not disclosed.

Offers Shares to Distributors
said, "is not a gimmick. It allows us to have a very good international staff."

Citing the examples of the links between Rockefeller-owned ISEC and Rothschild's of London and between Investors Overseas Services and Rothschild's of Paris, Mr. Stein said there are "fundamental changes" coming about in the European industry with "the advent of groups developing financial capital markets on an international basis."

Along the same lines, Investors Diversified Services, manager of \$6 billion worth of mutual funds in the United States, is shortly expected to announce a Continental Europe link-up.

Mr. Stein envisages a broad international base for his group which would "develop a more

stable flow of new money to international than is available to any local fund."

Dreyfus International Investment Fund will be based in the Netherlands Antilles and, like other offshore funds, will not be sold to U.S. citizens or residents.

DMT will be based in Nassau, the Bahamas, where there presently are no income or capital gains taxes. DMT's income will come from the basic annual advisory fee and the possible incentive fee—one-tenth of the percentage by which the fund's annual performance exceeds that of the Standard & Poor's 500. The total fee cannot exceed 8 percent of the average net assets of the fund.

Mr. Stein estimated that DMT shares would be publicly traded within two or three years.

Pressing for Increase
Libyan Oil Price Talks Seen

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (AP).—Talks aimed at raising the posted price of Libyan oil are to open between the Libyan government and the oil companies Jan. 26, reports the Libyan newspaper Al-Raed.

The paper said negotiations will be conducted with each oil company separately "but all will be asked to raise the present posted price of \$2.21 per barrel."

The semi-official newspaper recalled that the government has already asked the companies to increase the price by 10 cents a barrel. It said a special government committee has been formed to study prices in other oil-exporting countries.

Libyan Oil Minister Issidine Mabrouk Monday called together the representatives of 21 oil companies operating in Libya to explain the government's demands.

He maintained that the current posted price is "too low for good quality oil produced so near Europe, its main market."

The minister assured the oil companies that the government's policy was motivated by a "sincere desire to create an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation for the benefit of both sides."

The official Libyan news agency meanwhile reported production has been running at a record level since the new military regime came to power last September. Libya in 1969 was the world's fourth largest oil producer, with production totaling 160 million tons. It ranks behind the United States, the Soviet Union and Iran.

According to Al-Raed, the Libyan government is basing its demand for increased prices on three main factors:

• The proximity of Libya to the European market.

• The low sulphur content—meaning less pollution—and lightness of Libyan oil.

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**Auto Sales
Rate in U.S.
Still Lagging**Mid-January Level
Down 17% From '69

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Sales of new U.S.-produced cars continued to lag behind last year's pace during the middle of January, the four major manufacturers reported yesterday.

Retail deliveries in the period from Jan. 11 to 20 were 152,618 units, a drop of 17 percent from 184,148 sales in the comparable period of 1969. The two periods had the same number of selling days.

Thus, the year was off to a disappointing start, inasmuch as deliveries in the first 10 days of the month had been down 22 percent from those of the 1969 span.

The decline in the latest reporting period was accounted for by General Motors, off 25 percent, and Chrysler, down 17.9 percent. New-car sales by Ford advanced slightly and American Motors showed the highest sales for the middle of January in four years. It posted a 10 percent gain at 5,589 sales.

The slump is expected to continue as the automakers have set factory closings this week and next.

**Texaco Net Down 6.1%;
Records Broken at P&G**

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Texaco Inc. ended 1969 with a smaller decrease in earnings in the fourth quarter than in the previous three periods and consolidated net income for the year was down 6.1 percent to \$769.8 million, or \$3.08 a share, from \$819.5 million, or \$3.39 a share, in 1968.

The company report, issued yesterday by J. Howard Rabin Jr., chairman, showed net income for the December quarter at \$217.68 million, or 80 cents a share, compared with \$224.81 million, 83 cents a share, in the final quarter of 1968 for a decline of 3.2 percent.

The company noted that the latest figures represent an improvement in what had been a steadily deteriorating earnings record, with earnings off 8.2 percent in the third quarter, compared with 7.5 percent in the second, and 5.9 percent in the opening quarter of 1969.

Net income for both years reflects the adoption of the equity method of accounting for investments in companies in which Texaco owns 50 percent and in the Arabian American Oil Co., of which Texaco owns 30 percent. The per-share stock split distributed last August.

Consolidated gross income for 1969 was \$5.25 billion, up 5.3 percent from the \$4.93 billion the year before.

Mr. Rabin said that, compared with the final quarter of 1968, the fourth-quarter figures showed gross production up 10.9 percent, refinery runs up 8.7 percent, petroleum product sales up 3.8 percent and natural gas sales 18.7 percent higher.

Procter & Gamble Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. reported yesterday it had record sales and earnings in the six months ended Dec. 31, with profits at \$114.82 million, or \$2.82 a share, up 18 percent from the year-earlier \$100.81 million, or \$2.38. Worldwide sales rose 8 percent to \$1.45 billion from \$1.34 billion.

Because the divestiture of the Clorox company was completed Jan. 2, 1969, the number of P&G shares outstanding (40.74 million) is lower than a year before. The results for the latest period do not include Clorox sales and earnings, the report notes. Figures for the 1968 period included Clorox sales of \$45.51 million and earnings of \$5.26 million.

U.S. Suggests Competitive Satellite Unit
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The White House today recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that the setting up of a domestic communications satellite system should be competitive rather than along the lines of a publicly-owned monopoly corporation such as Communications Satellite Corp.

Clay P. Whitehead, who directed the White House task force report, said it represents the administration's position but is not binding on the FCC, an independent regulatory agency. The report, however, has been discussed with FCC chairman Dean Burch.

The immediate impact of the recommendation would be on the distributors of television signals and high speed data. There would be a minimum impact on telephone rates.

Mr. Whitehead said an independent communications system could be operational in two years. With today's technology it would be possible to launch 15 to 20 satellites for domestic coverage, he said.

Later, using more powerful satellites with larger antennas it would be possible to go to a 40-satellite program, he added.

Comsat Replies
Later today, Comsat announced it will file promptly for authority to proceed with domestic satellite services.

It said it believed the establishment of a commercial satellite system by any U.S. entity other than Comsat would require new legislation.

Comsat said it was prepared to proceed with domestic satellite services and was ready, willing and technically, organizationally and financially able to do so.

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Institutions Dominant

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—A selling squall hit the New York Stock Exchange this afternoon, sending the Dow Jones industrial average down 10.56 and erasing the combined gains of the three previous sessions.

There was no single factor unsettling the market, although some analysts voiced disappointment over President Nixon's State of the Union speech yesterday.

The pollution-control stocks—the group most buoyed by the presidential message—met profit-taking today. Losses of one or two points were common.

Wall Street brokers noted that the selling "seemed to feed on itself." The Dow industrials, down only 2.51 points at 11:30 a.m., steadily extended its decline through the day to finish at 775.54.

Volume Steady
Volume ran an even 11 million shares, or virtually the same as the previous 11.05 million shares.

But it was a market dominated by institutions and at times mutual funds appeared to be dumping blocks of stock.

Selling pressure sent some erstwhile institutional favorites spinning.

Lum's, a fast-food franchiser, fell 3 1/4 to 10 7/8. It had closed 1969 at 20 1/4. But the recent slide was precipitated by a management forecast that quarterly earnings would run substantially lower than expected earlier.

Leasco, which traded last year at a high of \$4, closed today at 19 1/8, down 3 1/2. It has reacted to some adverse Wall Street comments over the quality of its earnings.

Tele. Hit
Profit-taking finally hit Teler, the computer equipment issue that until today had spurred a total of 61 points in January. Teler topped 11 1/8 to 140 3/8, ranking as the day's largest point loser.

The biggest percentage loss—18.3 percent—came in Leasco, followed by Walter Kilde and Comsat.

Kidde, a former conglomerate star that sold at a high of 84 7/8 in 1968, dropped 6 3/8 to 57.

Telephone Battered
American Telephone provided the market with one of its few selling bulwarks. It rose 1/4 to 45 5/8 after selling as high as 49 3/8.

Telephone was the lone gainer on the active list of 15 stocks and one of the two issues among the 30 Dow industrials closing higher. The other was American Can, up 1/8 to 44 3/4.

Yesterday, Telephone had closed at 48 3/8, its lowest price since mid-1968, as investors got their first chance to react to plans for a \$3.1 billion financing, the biggest in corporate history. "Most people who own Telephone," one broker observed, "are sort of married to it."

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Per Share	Provision	Per Share	Provision
Purchase Price	—U.S. \$10.00	Purchase Price	—U.S. \$10.00
Annual Dividend	—8 shares of Preferred Stock for each 100 shares held or, at the option of the holder, 6% of the Purchase Price in cash.	Redemption Value	—Net Asset Value
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Director.
Alfred L. Scott, Director.
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Services Ltd., and Universal Selective
Management Company Limited. Formerly
associated with Fehnestock & Co., Emanuel,
Deetjen & Co., Bankers Trust Co.

Andre V. Starrett, Director.
General Partner, Starrett, Stephens & Co.,
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& Co. and International Banking Offices with
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States Steel Corporation.**

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Please airmail a free copy of the Prospectus of the Fund.
(Please print all information in block letters)

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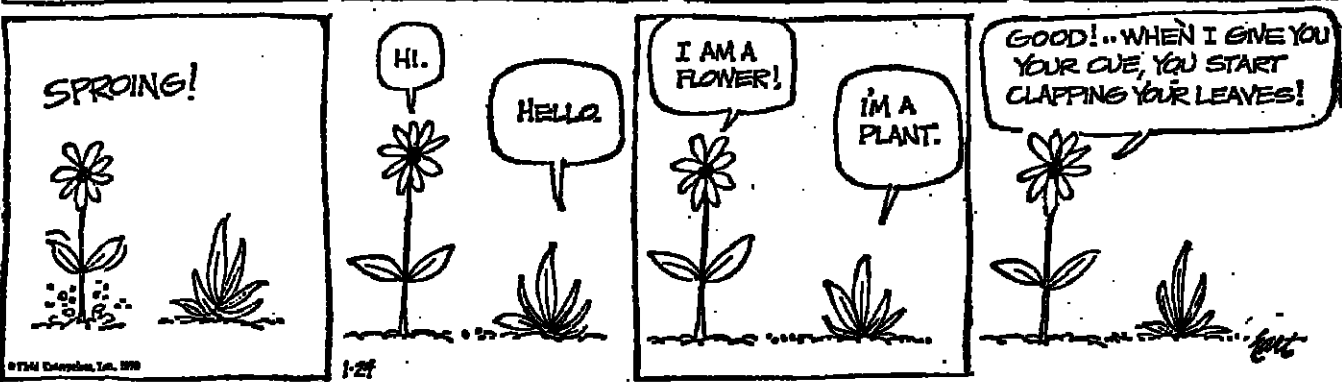
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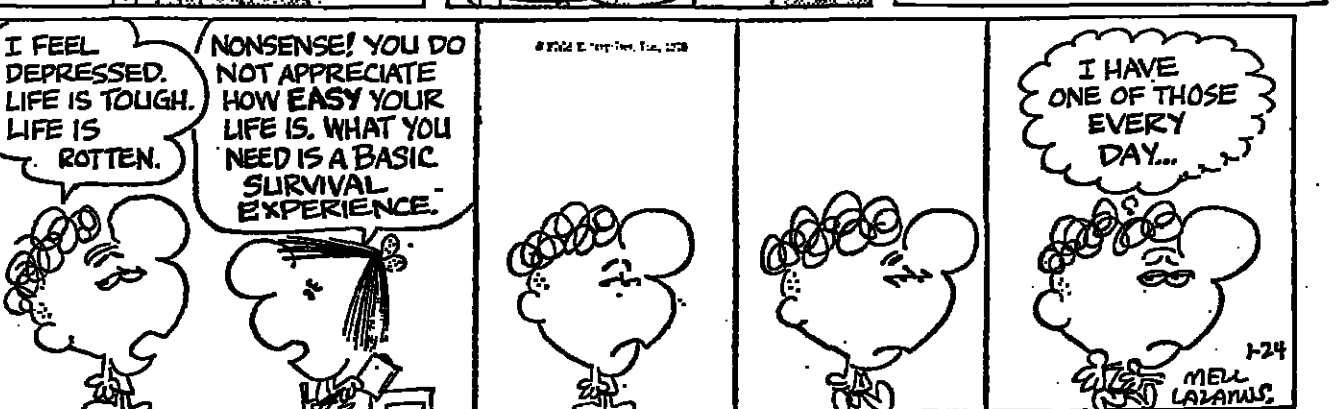
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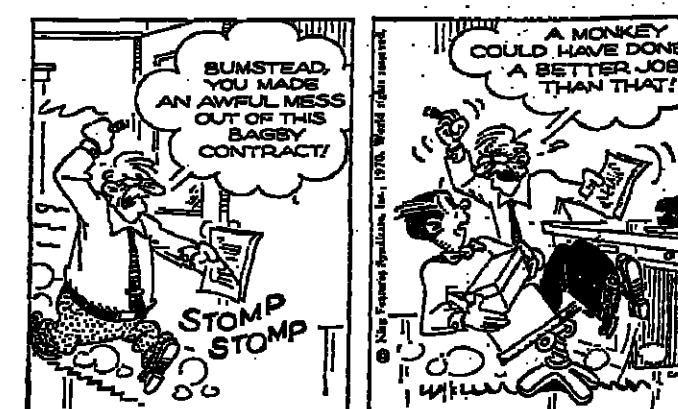
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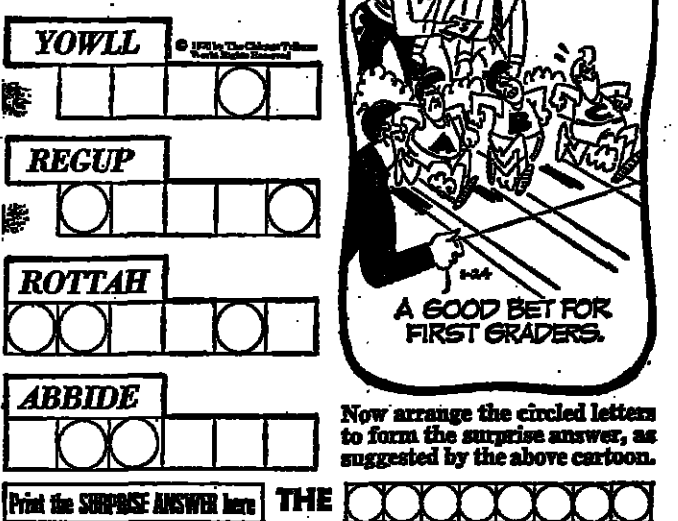


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here THE

ACROSS

- 1 Termagant
- 4 Cliff
- 12 Spill for
- 13 Samuel Johnson
- 14 Relative of M.D.
- 17 Pansy part
- 18 Pops Bear
- 19 at football
- 20 Faded Page
- 21 Words off
- 24 Editors
- 25 Eating places
- 26 Bishop's headpiece
- 27 Novelist Levin
- 28 Grub
- 29 Ensignment
- 31 Brewer's river
- 32 Connery
- 33 Harriman's nickname
- 34 Arctic base
- 35 — Devi
- 36 Indian peak
- 37 Piece of gossip
- 38 Schmoozers
- 39 Mexican shawl
- 40 Elinor's last to get justice
- 41 — Lynne
- 42 Lyle or Tobin
- 43 — My Sunshine
- 44 Play the stren
- 45 Yacht club of N.E.
- 46 Checks
- 48 Kahl-
- 49 randa. Not soprano
- 50 Rathbone
- 51 Children expert
- 52 Use a straw
- 53 Unleash

DOWN

- 1 Trick official
- 2 Blackboard
- 3 Like fish
- 4 Algerian port
- 5 Author of "The King"
- 6 Ken Murray
- 7 Neustadl

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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BOOKS

ODYSSEY OF A FRIEND LETTERS FROM WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR., 1954-1967

Foreword by Ralph de Toledano. Putnam. 303 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MORE drive has been written than about almost any other contemporary American fantasy-figure with the possible exception of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. Some men need to hate Chambers.

We are uncomfortable with characters out of Dostoevski. Chambers, whose "Witness" is one of the great autobiographies, was such a character. His excess made us nervous, as would a rehabilitated spy, himself going on about God and Mother Russia, as would St. Augustine, whose sins in retrospect seem reasonably venial. Chambers with his sweet fatigue was an embarrassment—morally, politically, personally. "Such peculiar birds," wrote Arthur Koestler "are found only in the trees of the Revolution."

"Witness" wrote Chambers to William F. Buckley Jr. in his letter, "hit us with a freight train. History has long been doing this to people, monotonously and usually lethally." He reveals himself, though, as more than just a casualty of history. He was a man of surprising tenderness, that tenderness which perhaps derives only from the most pessimistic of intuitions: "Would that we could live in a world of the fables, where the planes are disjointed only on canvas, instead of a world where the wild beasts are real and the disjunctions threaten to bury us."

Chambers? Chambers? Depending on your preferred form of assassination, you want your ax or polish the telescopic sight on your Mannlicher-Carcano. Aren't his letters long-winded? (Yes, like Yeats'. Both were postponing serious work.) Wasn't he sunk in pernicious mysticism? (No. He told Buckley, "You tend to take off from a maddeningly realistic I am the horrid brat of history... Faced with almost anything, my first question is: How, why, from what cause, through what lines of development, to what effect.")

Extraordinary letters. And I despair of proving it, because there isn't sufficient space to sample them, and who would believe my assertion of value? Should I say that Chambers looked like Joseph McCarthy, supported the right of Alger Hiss (and Paul Robeson) to a passport, explained to Buckley the incompatibility of capitalism (which innovates) and conservatism (which clings), urged the Republican party to embrace the civil libertarian cause... Would it zipper up your yawn of incredulity? But it's true.

Or: These letters illuminate an intramural squabble at National Review. (Chambers resigned because, the editorial board didn't like Nixon.) They indicate that Buckley saved Chambers from a literary failure of nerve. They suggest that Chambers, like Koestler and Malraux and Manes Sperber, conceived of "counterrevolution" as something transcending the defense of property rights. A man might be murdered mean-

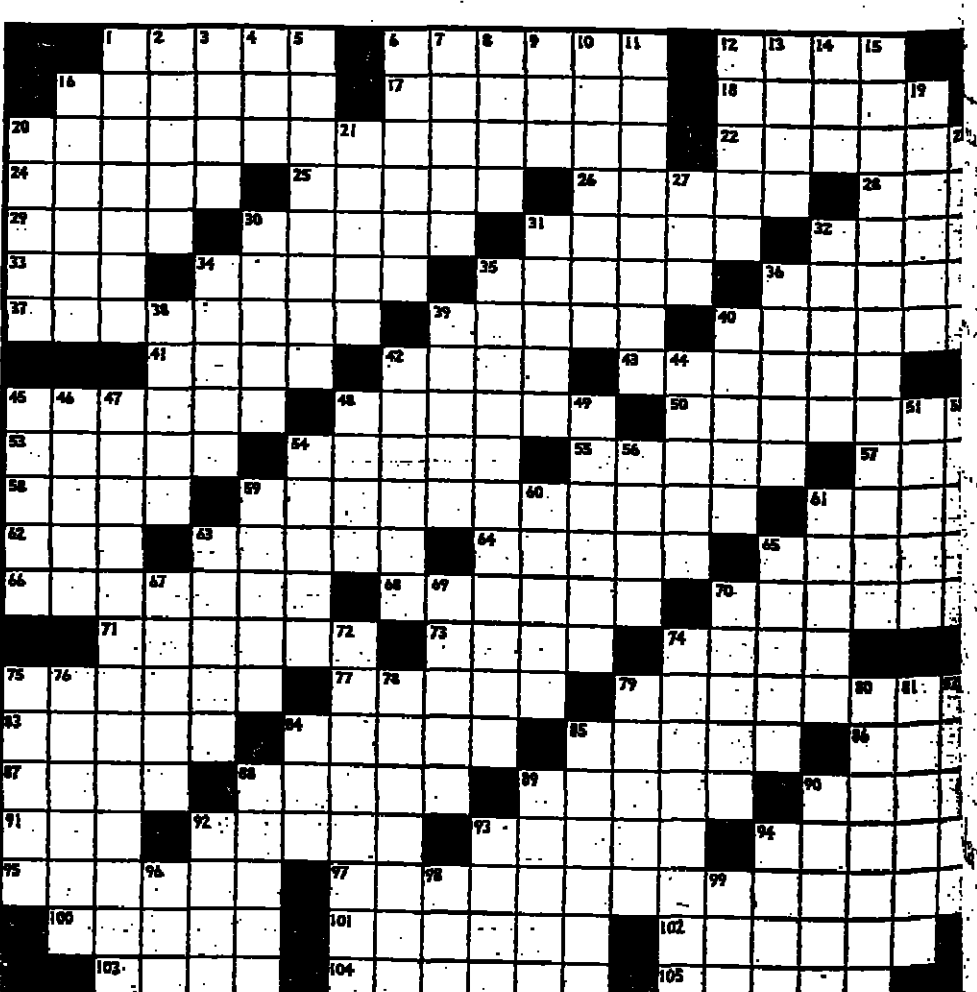
Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times

The French Ministry of Culture has announced a \$1 million program to create new national orchestras and schools during the next year. The program, which already begun with the Rhone-Alpes Orchestra in Lyons area, has as its ultimate goal the creation of six schools, 27 regional conservatories in place of the present 1 and 36 music schools in place of the present nine.

A new production of Stravinsky's "Der Rosenkavalier" is scheduled for Feb. 12 at the Hamburg State Opera with Armin Gensert as the Feldmarschall, Tatjana Troyanos as the Countess, Sylvia Gessy as the Baroness, and Hans Sotin as the Count. Rudolf Steinbock is responsible for the new staging, with a gold Ludwig as conductor and Eikehard Grubler the design.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THE FACE IS FAMILIAR—By Eugene T. Maleska



DOWN
 1. Late Rooster
 2. "The revolt."
 3. Tuna
 4. Flamingo
 5. Name for a ship's carpenter
 6. Krigle
 7. Congo
 8. Angora
 9. Ken Murray
 10. Neustadl
 11. Royal
 12. Natchez
 13. Wall streets
 14. Meat, as animal
 15. Central theme
 16. Indian milit.
 17. Red of flowers
 18. Horse opera
 19. "The" for "sheet"
 20. Basil's Big or Little Poles
 21. Delmar's partner
 22. Natchez
 23. Traffic jam
 24. Wall streets
 25. George
 26. "The" for "sheet"
 27. City in N.Y.
 28. Actress Cwyn
 29. Charles
 30. Gerdner
 31. Girl in "As You Like It"
 32. Tanya's foe
 33. Old port of Rome
 34. Oyster shell
 35. Baring's heir
 36. Pope John
 37. Reformation
 38. Pacific battle
 39. Drugged
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Schranz Wins Fatal Downhill
